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Monday, December 1, 1969
Agrahayana 10,1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, December 1, 1969/ Agrahayana 10, 1891 (Saka).

[*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*]

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: We take up questions. The first No. is 301.

श्री देवेन सेन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी के साथ में प्र० सं० 309 भी ले लिया जाये, ये दोनों एक ही सवाल हैं।

श्री रवि राय : 311 भी यही सवाल है उसको भी साथ ले लिया जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये : 311 को भी ले लीजिये।

SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : 312 may also be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : Nome of those who have tabled the question is present.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब कोई भी उपस्थित नहीं है तो मुझे ही पूछने दीजिए। 311 नम्बर का सवाल भी यही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आपकी बारी आयेगी तभी लिया जायेगा। अगर कोई मौजूद होता तो आपका भी साथ ले लेते।

Assistance to Exporters by Nationalised Banks

\+

*302. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are examining a proposal how best the nationalised banks can be pressed into service to assist the exporters ;

(b) if so, the main points thereof ;

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken ; and

(d) the steps suggested to assist the exporters by these banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The nationalised banks are alive to the need for according high priority to the provision of credit to assist exporters. However, the facilities available to the latter from the banking system are kept under constant review.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Has Government's attention been drawn to the statement made by Dr. Wallis, Professor of Economics, Colambia University on 5 November that nationalisation of banks by itself is not likely to make any difference to the Indian economy unless Government lays more emphasis on social planning and if so may I also mention that if social planning is not done it will be only a good political move ? To support this argument he has stated that nationalisation in countries like France and Italy has not achieved good results. If so, what steps would the Government take to see that bank nationalisation is successful ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not ask a question but go on giving a quotation ? This relates to assistance to exporters.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : The question is related to assistance to exporters from nationalised banks. The hon. Member is quoting somebody about nationalisation of banks. As far as export assistance is concerned, I have given the steps taken in the main reply.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Are Government planning to open special export cells ? If so, why not the Government set up specialised export banks for financing and focilitating easy credit availability for exporters ? After bank nationalisation how many small producers are given facilities for export and what are the criteria laid down for selecting small producers for exports ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the facilities that are given for export, are concerned, they are given both in the form of easy credit at low terms of interest and also given both by all nationalised and other commercial banks. Then there is a guarantee by the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation and apart from that, the banks themselves are giving it on easy terms. As far as the question of having a separate export-import bank is concerned, this is a matter which will be gone into after the Banking Commission's report is received, but as far as the facilities which are being given at present are concerned, they are being fully utilised by both the big and small exporters and it is for various purposes.

SHRI CHENGALARYA NAIDU : How many exporters have so far got this help ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I do not have the number of exporters, but I would give the amount that has been availed of. The amount availed of on account of all the guarantees came to about Rs. 109 crores in 1968 as against Rs. 66.16 crores in 1967. Apart from this, the outstanding advances by scheduled commercial banks were Rs. 173.75 crores at the end of June, 1968 and at the end of May, 1969, it had increased to Rs. 260.86 crores.

SHRI MAYAVAN : In the light of reply given by the Minister, I would like to know from the Minister how the nationalised banks are assisting the small-scale industries and whether the banks give guidance on export credit rules and regulations and formalities ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As I have stated earlier, it is being given both to the big and small exporters. It is being given for taking credit, and credit facilities are provided to the exporters for the purchase, processing or making of goods the for the purpose of export. Then, facilities for post-shipment credit are given for the exporters for shipment of goods date of realisation of the export proceeds. Besides this, even long term loans are also given for purchase of equipment and all that.

SHRI N.R. LASKAR : I have not seen the statement, but anyway, I would like to know whether the exporters are taking advantage of this assistance, and how much money has been allotted so far. Are there any encouraging results from these exporters, and are they welcoming it ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I have just now given the figures showing the amounts given by the banks. It was Rs. 109 crores in 1968 as compared to Rs. 66.16 crores in 1967. The amount covered against guarantees was Rs. 173.75 crores for last year, and this year it is Rs. 260.86 crores.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया गया है उससे साफ है कि सरकार की राय में चूंकि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है वह भारत के निर्यात व्यापार में काफी मात्रा में सहयोग दे सकता है। जब राष्ट्रीयकरण के विधेयक पर यहां बहस चली थी और विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीकरण की मांग यहां पर उठाई गई थी तो प्रधान मन्त्री ने हम को बताया था कि निर्यात और आयात के व्यापार में विदेशी बैंकों से बड़ी सहायता होती है तो क्या वित्त मन्त्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशी बैंकों के द्वारा भारत का कितना प्रतिशत व्यापार चलाया जाता है और जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है उनके द्वारा कितना

चलाया जाता है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do not have the break-up. As far as the question of foreign banks giving assistance for export and of the commercial and other nationalised banks is concerned, it was said at that time, and I would like to repeat, that as far as the foreign banks are concerned, they were left out because they are comparatively better experienced, and they have got better contacts. And then they are giving assistance to tourists and this is one of the reasons why foreign banks were excluded. At the same time, all possible efforts are being made to see that the Indian banks and the commercial and nationalised banks also give facilities to the exporters.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो आया नहीं, क्या बाद में उत्तर देंगे ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As I said, I do not have the break-up.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : There was a news item recently that Government will give special facilities through nationalised banks for promotion of exports. May I know whether, after bank nationalisation, any specific rules have been framed for this particular purpose of encouraging exports ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have already stated that there are credit facilities which are being given to the exporters and this matter is constantly under review of the Government to see whether any more facilities are needed. At present I am glad to say that there is a ceiling of 6 per cent on the interest charged for the assistance given.

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया : नई क्या दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : What new changes have been made now ?

श्री प्र०चं० सेठी : मैंने कहा कि यह मामला मुतवातिर जेरगौर रहा है । यदि उस में फेसिलिटी बढ़ाने की जरूरत होगी तो उस पर हम गौर करेंगे और देखेंगे लेकिन अभी कोई खास उस दिशा में कुछ नहीं किया गया है ।

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया : यह बोलिये कि कुछ नहीं किया गया है ।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : There are two things which need special effort and encouragement. One is that there is an increased tendency now to buy things and services on extended payments. The second is the increased assistance that is needed for the small-scale industry, which normally cannot afford to meet its financial requirements as far as exports are concerned. May I know if Government have formulated any new policy for these two items ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as financing of extended terms is concerned, the Industrial Development Bank is giving assistance in the case of capital goods for 5 years, but this period can be extended to 7 or 10 years in deserving cases.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : What about assistance to the small-scale sector for exports ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : They are being given assistance.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Precious stones and diamonds are being increasingly exported now and there is a demand for Indian diamands and some precious stones. May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to give assistance to the exporters of these items ?

MR. SPEAKER. I do not think this question covers diamonds.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know if any credit policy, so far as the nationalised banks are concerned, has been formulated and if so, are we to understand that promotion of exports constitutes a substantial part of this policy ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The hon. member knows that we are not

in a position, to give any directives, because the cases are before the Supreme Court, but we have spoken with the Custodians and others and we have given our views and advice. This is also included in it.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the advice given ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have spoken about it here earlier as to when credit should be given. Export is a part of it. I have also said that credit should be given to help the weaker sections of the population such as farmers, smal-scale industrialists etc.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Am I also included ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Of course ?

Shri E. K. NAYANAR : There is prospect of the gap between exports and imports being narrowed in the current financial year. It is due mainly to the decline in imports, exports recording a rise only of about 3 per cent against the assumed rate of 7 per cent. Planners' calculations may go wrong if the target of doubling non-traditional exports in a five year period is not reached. But it depends on foreign money being increased. The production of steel and other vital goods has been stagnant. Food production target is not achieved. May I know how far Government can give assistance to agriculturists and small industries to increase production to realise the export drive and how far foreign banks can give assistance for promoting exports ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Last year the growth in exports was of the order of 13 per cent. It is a fact that in the early months of this year, exports had risen only by 3½ per cent but we hope to do better in the later months and may touch a figure of 5½ to 6 per cent. But we will have to see how the position improves.

As to the question of assistance to small exporters. I would like to mention that the ECGC guarantee has been raised from 66-2/3 per cent to 90 per cent. That answers the question of Shri Somani.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई नीति अपनाई है ताकि निर्यात में उन विशेष वस्तुओं के लिए विशेष सहायता दें जिससे सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन की पालिसी के अनुसार अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिल सके और सहायता मिल सके ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Credit facilities for export purposes is kept under constant watch and we keep it quite flexible. For instance, packing paper for tobacco and leather goods, which were not there, are included now. Wherever we feel that assistance has to be given, the area is enlarged.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे द्वारा पूछे गये प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

MR. SPEAKER : No. Next question.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृपया सुन लीजिये । एक तो यह इंडस्ट्रीज में बड़ी फैक्टरीज को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है जहां तक छोटी और होम इंडस्ट्रीज की बात है...

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever is there has come before you.

Use of S.D.R. (Special Drawing Rights)

*303. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has started using the Special Drawing Rights (paper gold) for easing foreign trade difficulties ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the steps which Government are considering specially during the Fourth Plan period for a favourable balance of trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. According to the decision of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, the allocation of Special Drawing Rights to participating members will be made only with effect from January 1, 1970.

Irrespective of Special Drawing Rights, the Fourth plan aims at narrowing the trade deficit, by eliminating concessional imports of food and by achieving a rate of growth of exports higher than the rate of growth of imports, Various measures concerning increase of agricultural and industrial production, export promotion and import substitution are expected to help in reaching this objective.

श्री शिवचन्द झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना जाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्पेशल ड्राइंग राइट्स का एक सिस्टम लागू होगा और उस के अन्तर्गत जो सुविधाएं हिन्दुस्तान को मिलेगीं या अन्य अनडेवलप्ड मुल्कों को मिलेगीं तो क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि उन सुविधाओं के मुकाबले कई गुना अधिक सुविधाएं डेवलप्ड कंट्रीज को मिलेगी और यदि यह बात सही है तो हिन्दुस्तान ने इस के लिए कि अनडेवलप्ड मुल्कों को इस स्पेशल ड्राइंग राइटस से और अधिक सुविधाएं मिलें उस के लिए हिन्दुस्तान ने कौन से सुझाव रक्खे हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Drawing from the special Drawing Rihgts would depend on the quota of the various countries concerned. It is true that during the quinqnennial review the IMF is going to revise this quota. As far as India is concerned, we have raised the point that as far as the developing countries are concerned, while revising these quotas, special consideration should be given to developing countries but I may add that the drawing right would depend upon the quota that a particular country has. The Special Drawing Right is a feature which a country will have to use in order to improve its payments or reserve position. Therefore, even though the developing countries will get less as far as the S. D. R. is concerned as compared to the developed countries, the need for them would be only when the reserve position is not much favourable.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा कर के बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड बढ़ाने का भी उन का अपना एक रास्ता है। अगर उनकी यह बात ठीक है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ कोई बात चीत चलाई है, खासकर डेवेलप्ड मुल्कों के साथ, कि उन के यहां जो शार्टेज नान-ट्रेडिशन गुड्स की पहले से है, जैसे इंजीनिअरिंग गुड्स की, वह वे हमारे यहां से कम्पल्सरीली खरीदें, ताकि हम को अन्दाज मिल सके कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कितना बढ़ेगा ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the export of various items is concerned, this is sometimes a part of the bilateral exercise between the two countries and, therefore, it could not be a sort of agreement through an international body. At the same time, the hon. Member knows that as far as both traditional and non-traditional items are concerned, we are trying to expand exports. We have done considerably more as far as non-traditional items are concerned.

We hope that with the 7 per cent increase of exports in the Fourth Plan, we shall be doing better than what we have done yet.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात अभी साफ नहीं हुई। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने अंक्टाड की बैठक में कोई ऐसी बात चलाई है कि डेवेलप्ड मुल्क हमारे यहां से 1 परसेंट या सर्टेन परसेंटेज माल को जरूर खरीदें ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have replied to it. It is done by a bilateral exercise between the two countries and not through the agency of the International Monetary Fund.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : In respect of foreign exchange reserves, it was in our favour by Rs. 850 crores at the time of Independence and today it is against us by 7000 crores. This has been due mostly for industrialisation which is working only at half the capacity. Another fact is that the gap in respect of foreign exchange today is to the extent of Rs. 500 crores according to the latest figures of exports and imports. You have got foreign exchange reserves to the extent of the same amount.

In the circumstances, I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that there should be no pursuit of foreign loans as if that is an achievement by itself. We do not want to add to the debt that the future generation has to pay in respect of investments which are of no importance and which is only adding nearly hundered per cent to the existing prices as compared to the world prices.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The hon. Member knows that there has been unfavourable trade balance in respect of India's exports and imports. It is true that while the amount was Rs. 921 crores in 1966-67, it has come down to Rs. 502 crores. Then, the question of loan payment and interest payment is also there. According to the calculations and exercise done in the Plan document, we hope, by 1978-79, the adverse balance of trade will be done away with. So far long as the adverse balance of trade remains, so long as we have the liability of paying the loans and interest thereon, to that extent, we will have to depend on foreign assistance. But that is comparatively going down as compared to the Third Plan period.

Cash Relief to Riot Victims in Gujarat

*304. R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have decided to give cash relief to the riot victims;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has asked the Centre to give loan or aid to meet this demand;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government; and

(b) the total amount to be given to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have informed the State Government that any reasonable request for assistance towards expenditure on relief measures necessitated by the disturbances would be considered by them, keeping in view the needs as well as the financial position of the State Government themselves.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : What about (d) ?

SHRI R. BARUA : There are two aspects here. One is immediate relief and rehabilitation. Second is to rehabilitate those persons who have lost their professions. Is there any scheme prepared by the Government for this purpose and the amount proposed to be spent ? What immediate relief has been given ? Secondly, how much relief has been given for the purpose of rehabilitating the riot victims ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the rehabilitation programme is concerned, it has been undertaken by the Government and they are giving cash relief of Rs. 500 to every family which also gets Rs. 500 from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

They are also getting a loan of Rs. 5000 at the rate of 4% and the banks are also advancing loans at 6%. This is the position. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. BARUA : What about people who lost their jobs ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is entirely a State matter. But even then as I said, the State Government is giving a loan of Rs. 5000 at 4% and banks are also advancing loans at a concessional rate of 6% whenever it is requested.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of persistent reports in newspapers that in the matter of Gujarat riots, the State Govt. failed to take effective steps to prevent the riots and check the riots, may I know whether the Government will go into the details of these relief measures the Gujarat Government have undertaken and if so, whether the Government has already taken any step to see that proper relief work and proper rehabilitation work is done ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the reports regarding the riots and other things, that question should be addressed to the Home Ministry. So far as the measures taken by the Gujarat Government regarding relief and rehabilitation.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is a collective responsibility. The hon. Minister cannot pass on the buck to another Ministry.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the Centre is concerned, we are prepared to give any assistance the State Govt. wants.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Gujarat Government very speedily gave relief measures and constructed houses for the riot victims and within a few days the refugees who were in the camps were sent back to their homes according to their desires. A lot of amount was spent on them, and the Gujarat State Government have asked for Central assistance. It is not only a calamity of a region. It is a national calamity.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : This is a national calamity. Not only the State Government is responsible but the whole country is responsible. The Central Government should come forward with a specific help. May I know whether the Finance Ministry will accept the demand of the State Government for assistance and (2) whether the Government will not levy the expenditure on the military stationed there on the State Government ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the relief measures are concerned, as the hon. Member admitted, the State Government has taken some steps. They, in their communication have asked for some assistance. The total estimate of the damage was Rs. 3 crores. Out of that Rs. 20 lakhs disbursement has taken place so far. If the assessment of damage is increased after full consideration, as I said, Centre will come forward with help. Beyond that we cannot say anything. (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is the figure, Sir ? We cannot hear it.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I said, the estimated damage during the disturbances is Rs. 3 crores. So far as the expenditure incurred by the State Government is concerned, it is Rs. 20 lakhs upto the 16th November.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Are you satisfied with the answer, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Whether I am satisfied or not does not matter. The hon. Member puts the Question and the hon. Minister is answering.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI : Before the riots in Gujarat there were riots in many other parts of the country also. May I know whether the same pattern of assistance as is being given to Gujarat has been given to other States also where riots took place ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In the case of civil disturbances apart from natural calamities the Centre is adopting same pattern of assistance in the past. It was given to Bengal and to Orissa. Here also, because of the peculiar nature of the disturbances as I have said in my reply we are prepared to consider their request very sympathetically. Beyond that I cannot say. In Gujarat, when there was drought, we have paid Rs. 5½ crores.

SHRI HEM BARUA : On a Point of Order, Sir. I am very happy when the Government proposes to come out with financial aid to Gujarat riots. But the trouble is, when some riot took place in Assam on 26th January, 1968 in Gauhati, it was stated on the floor of the House that nothing would be given to Assam for the assistance of the victims. Why this sort of two measuring rods are being adopted, one for Gujarat and another for Assam ? I don't understand that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बैंकों की तरफ से जो कर्जा दिया जाएगा वह छः रुपये फी सैंकड़ा की दर पर दिया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह दर अधिक नहीं है ? आप उद्योगों को स्थापित करने के लिए चार फीसदी पर कर्जा देते हैं। जो दगों के कारण बेघर-बार हो गए हैं, जिनका व्यवसाय नष्ट हो गया है उनको तो और सस्ती दर पर कर्जा दिया जाना चाहिये विशेषकर तब जब कि बैंकों को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This is a suggestion which will be taken into consideration. (*Interruption*)

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Minister is speaking in a soft voice ; we do not hear him.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It is not very clear from the reply on the hon. Minister whether proper estimate and assessment of the extent of damage in the riot-affected areas has so far been made. It is his contention that whatever has been supplied by the Government so far is not a complete picture before him and that the Government of India would make its own assessment of the extent of damage that took place ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I have said, the Gujarat Government estimated what would be necessary for relief measures and they have stated, about Rs. 3 crores. That is what the Gujarat Government has stated. We have not independently assessed.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : जो फसाद हुए हैं इन में जितने लोग विकलांग हो गए हैं डिस्एबल्ड हो गए हैं क्या उन लोगों के लिए और सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं के लिए कोई विशेष सहायता की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : डिटेल्ज की जो बातें हैं, कितनी किसी की सहायता करनी है, इसको तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देखती है। हमने मुख्यतः यह कहा है कि अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जरूरत होगी तो हम उनकी पूरी मदद करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि यदि गुजरात सरकार यदि चाहेगी तो हम उस को मदद देंगे। गुजरात सरकार ने बीस लाख रुपया खर्च किया है जबकि हानि तीन करोड़ की हुई है और गुजरात सरकार सहायता की मांग नहीं करती है तो भी आप उसकी सहायता क्यों नहीं करते हैं, उसको कर्ज क्यों नहीं देते हैं ? क्या आपने उसको कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है, यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं की ? क्या यह सही है कि गुजरात में सिंडीकेट समर्थक सरकार है, इस वास्ते उसकी सहायता नहीं की जाती है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : ऐसी बात नहीं है। हमारे देश में बहुत तरह की सरकारें हैं। केन्द्र ने हमेशा सब को एक ही निगाह से देखा है चाहे वे हमारे साथ हों या न हों। बहुत से दूसरे दलों के लोग भी उन में हैं और हमने कभी इस कारण कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया है। अभी तक हमने गुजरात सरकार को डायरेक्टली कुछ भी रिलीफ के लिए नहीं दिया है। पहले ऐसी जब भी कोई एसी बात हुई तो आम तौर से हम यह राज्य सरकार पर ही छोड़ देते रहे हैं कि जो भी आवश्यक हो, खर्च करे। उनकी जो जरूरत ही और जब वह हमसे मांगे तो फिर हम देखते हैं .....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्यों मदद नहीं की ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यहां क्योंकि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर दंगे हुए, इस वास्ते हमने उनसे कहा कि उनकी जो आवश्यकता होगी, उसे हम देखेंगे।

अभी वाजपेयी जी ने बैंकों का जिक्र किया था। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट छः परसेंट की दर पर लोन दे रही है। इस में जो पहले पांच सौ रूपये हैं हर एक लोन के वे बिल्कुल

'Free of interest, reapayable after ten to twenty years.'

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बैंक किस दर पर दे रहे हैं ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : बैंक डायरेक्टली रिलीफ के मामलेमें नहीं आते हैं। जरूरत होगी तो हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की सहायता कर सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ऐसा लगता है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो उत्तर दिया है, राज्य मंत्री के उत्तर से वह भिन्न है। राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उनको बैंक छः प्रतिशत की दर पर कर्जा दे रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि बैंक कर्जा दे नहीं रहे हैं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह बात नहीं है। दे रहे हैं। उससे हमारा डायरेक्ट सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या माया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तालमेल नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would like to know what one has to do to catch your eye. One has to bang the table ? I got up about ten times, but I have not been called.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. So many questions have been answered already. Now next question.

Nomination of Experts by Financial Institutions on Boards of Industrial Enterprises

*307. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration to direct the Financial institutions to nominate experts on the Boards of industrial enterprises ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether such industrial management experts exist at present on the staff of the Financial institutions ;

(d) if so, how many of them are available and their background in industrial training and management ; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken to carry out the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). One of the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee is that when financial assistance on any significant scale is provided to industrial concerns in the private sector by financial institutions in the public sector, the project should necessarily be treated as belonging to the "joint sector" with proper representation for the State in its management. For this purpose they have suggested the creation of a cadre of full time Public Directors who will represent the State on such concerns. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). The number of industrial management experts on the staff of financial institutions is inadequate at present. However, Government is of the view that a cadre of Public Directors can be built up in the course of time.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know whether Government have prescribed or are going to prescribe the criteria for appointment of directors, and if so, what those criteria are ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The criteria naturally would be that the persons who are appointed as directors should have some expertise knowledge about the industry concerned, or they must be some management experts.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Defeated Ministers.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If they are competent persons, certainly they will also be considered.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : My intention in asking for the criteria was this. I wanted to know whether it would be on the basis of the working of the company or the unit or on the basis of the experts available.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : In this particular case, we shall have to draw experts from the public sector, from the present institutions and also from the private sector and also from the financing institutions, if they are there. It is well known that as far as high quality management personnel are concerned, there is a comparative lack of such personnel and we shall try to build up that pool.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : In view of the fact...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : It is his third supplementary question.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : No, it is my second question. I had only asked for some clarification earlier.

MR. SPEAKER : It is his third question. Anyway, now that he is on his legs, he might put it.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : In view of the fact that under the existing company law, Government have wide powers to exercise control on the industry or the concern, may I know what useful purpose is going to be served by such appointments ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Further delay.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Under section 81(3) of the present Companies Act, if in the original loan agreement, there is provision for appointment of directors, then certainly to that extent, we can take recourse to it. But the Dutta Committee has said that we should examine this whole question. That is why I have said in the main body of the answer that the whole question is under examination in regard to the appointment of directors.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Has it not always been the policy to appoint a nominated director to watch the Government's interest on any loanee company ? This is not a departure from the usual practice.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have just stated that under section 81(3) of the Companies Act, 1956, the provision already exists that if in the original loan agreement, there is provision about the appointment of directors from the financial institutions, to that extent, it can be taken recourse to, but if in the agreement it is not there, to that extent, the provision is not there.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : In view of the fact that the implementation of the Dutta Committee report that Government should nominate directors from the financing institutions on these large monopoly houses so that there is some control is going to take quite some time, because Government do not have the requisite human material, may I know from the hon. Minister what prevents Government from nominating independent men for and on behalf of these financial institutions on these monopoly houses so that their activities can be effectively curbed ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have already said that wherever financial institutions have advanced loans, to the extent that the Dutta Committee's recommendations are there before Government for examination, we shall have to draw personnel for appointment of directors, if that report is adopted, from all sections of people including independent people, depending upon the export knowledge that they have about the industry.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जब तक आपके पास एक्सपर्ट्स की तरह के लोग न मिल जांय और आप दत्ता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर कोई

फाइनल डिसीजन न ले लें, तब तक बिग-बिजनस हाउसेस के बोर्डस पर इन्टेरिम अरेन्जमेंट के तौर पर लोगों को एप्वाइन्ट कर दिया जाय, ऐसी व्यवस्था आप क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? दूसरा प्रश्न—दत्ता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर आप कब तक फैसला ले लेंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस सवाल के दो हिस्से हैं—इण्डस्ट्रीयल फाइनेन्शल कारपोरेशन या अन्य संस्थाओं के द्वारा अभी तक जो ऋण दिया गया है और दूसरा—जो ऋण आइन्दा दिया जाने वाला है। जहां तक आइन्दा दिये जाने वाले ऋण का ताल्लुक है उस में यह किया जा सकता है, उन के साथ आइन्दा लोन का जो एग्रीमेंट हो, उस में यह प्रावधान कर दिया जाय। लेकिन जहां तक पुराने लोन का ताल्लुक है उस पर सरकार को विचार करना है। जब हम किसी निश्चय पर पहुंच जायेंगे तब कोई निर्णय किया जायेगा।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The company law can be amended. इस में दिक्कत क्या है।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have said that it is under active examination of Government. As soon as a decision is taken, we will let the House know.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा सवाल यह था कि कब तक फैसला ले लिया जायगा ? आप इन्टेरिम अरेन्जमेन्ट कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक आइन्दा देने वाले लोन का ताल्लुक है, उस के बारे में इस प्रकार सोच कर किया जा सकता है लेकिन जहां तक पहले दिये हुए ऋण का ताल्लुक है कम्पनीज एक्ट 81(3) के मुताबिक लोन एग्रीमेन्ट में ऐसा प्रावधान हो, तभी ऐसा किया जा सकता है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप कब तक फैसला ले लेंगे।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Do the financial institutions maintain a regular panel of experts for nomination on the boards of industrial enterprises as and when required rather than looking around for such personnel for months together before they can be deployed, thus taking such a long time ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as Government are concerned, we have a provision for empanelment of such persons in the Bureau of Public Enterprises. As far as the financial institutions are concerned, we are looking into this problem and we would like to have an expert panel for this.

Conversion of Loans Into Equities

*309. SHRI DEVEN SEN ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the major industrial establishments whose loans given by Public Financial institutions are likely to be converted into equities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : A part of the loans given by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the following three companies are likely to be converted into share capital.

(i) Sivanandha Steels Ltd., Coimbatore.

(ii) Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta.

(iii) Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd., Bangalore.

These conversions are being resorted to as part of schemes of re-organisation of the capital structure of these companies.

Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee regarding conversion of loans given by public sector financial institutions to companies in the private sector, into equity capital of the assisted concerns. These recommendations are still under consideration of Government.

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि

क्या बिरला फर्मों को फोरन्स-करेन्सी में सबसे ज्यादा लोन दिया गया है ? अगर दिया गया है तो बिरला से कुछ वापिस मिला है या नहीं ? यदि न मिला हो तो उन के लोन को इक्विटी में कन्वर्ट कर दिया जायेगा या नहीं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The question is about the names of the major industrial establishments whose loans given by public financial institutions are likely to be converted into equities and I have answered. This supplementary does not arise out of this. If the hon. member tables a separate question, I would certainly give the answer.

श्री देवेन सेन : यह प्रश्न इस लिए पैदा होता है—मैंने पूछा था कि कौन कौन सी फर्मों ने लोन वापस दिया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिरला को जो लोन मिला है, उस में से उन्होंने कुछ वापस दिया है या नहीं ? इस का जवाब आपको देना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : He asked about the number, not the details.

SHRI DEVAN SEN : The number and names.

MR. SPEAKER : He asked for the number.

SHRI DEVAN SEN : I do not want the number, but the names.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri S. M. Krishna.

श्री देवेन सेन : बिरला को जो लोन फोरन-एक्सचेन्ज में दिया गया है, वह वापस मिला है या नहीं ? अगर न मिला हो तो क्या वह इक्विटी में कन्वर्ट होगा या नहीं ।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : It has been said that one of the companies Government are likely to take over by means of conversion of loan into enquity is the Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. which happens to be in my constituency. May I know from the Minister, with the colossal mismanagement and bungling which has taken place in this Mandya National Paper Mills,...

MR. SPEAKER : That is a specific question. You can give separate notice of it.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : It arises out of the answer given by the Minister. So, I would like to know from the Minister if he has made any enquiries or any investigation into the mismanagement that has taken place in the Mandya National Paper Mills before Government gave the guarantee or the loan ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the three companies which I have mentioned are concerned, in the original loan agreement with them it was provided that the management would be enabled to convert the loan into equity shares, and as part of the reconstruction process of the capital of these companies, it is being done in order to improve the conditions of the compaines.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tulsidas Jadhav. Shri Limaye.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : 311.

MR. SPEAKER : We take up both Questions 311 and 312.

Conversion of Loans into Equity Capital

*311. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the Bill for converting Government loans/advances to Companies into equity capital ;

(b) whether Government have obtained reactions of various sections of public opinion to the proposal ; and

(c) when Government intend to introduce the Bill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.

SETHI) : (a) to (c). There are already legal provisions in the Companies Act, 1956, enabling :-

(i) a financial institution to convert its loans to a company into equity capital, if the terms and conditions of the loan contain an option for such conversion ; and

(ii) the Central Government to direct, in the public interest, the conversion of Government loans to a company into share capital, even if there was no prior stipulation for such conversion at the time of the grant of the loan.

The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee has, however, recommended in its report that when public sector financial assistance on any significant scale is extended to companies in the private sector, the institutions should insist on the whole or part of its loans being made convertible into equity capital of the company, at the option of the institutions and, if necessary, the law should be amended to secure this. The recommendation of the Committee is under the consideration of Government.

Conversion of Loans into Equity Shares

*312. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be Pleased to state :

(a) the progress that has been made upto the end of October last in the process of conversion of investments by Government Financial undertakings into shares and when the task will be completed ;

(b) what are the instructions issued to managers and administrators of such undertakings and Government representatives ; and

(c) what are the advantages of such conversion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind the recommendation of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee regarding the conversion of loans granted by public sector financial institutions to companies in the private sector into equity capital of the assisted company. The recommendation of the Committee is under the consideration of Government.

(c) The terms on which loans are to be converted into equity capital are stipulated in the loan agreement between the financial institution and the company. If on the basis of these terms the dividends declared by the company give a higher yield than the rate of interest on the loan it would be obviously of advantage to the institution to exercise its option for such conversion. The institution will able to partake in the future capital appreciation on the shares so converted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर सरकार की यह नीति है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का विस्तार किया जाये, तो क्या वजह है कि सरकार तत्काल फ़ैसला नहीं करती है कि जो ऋण सरकारी वित्त संस्था के द्वारा दिया गया है, उसको फ़लां फ़लां अवधि में वह हिस्सों में परिणत कर देगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक सरकारी ऋण का ताल्लुक है, जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है, कानून में अब भी यह प्रावधान है कि सरकारी ऋण को शेयर्ज में कनवर्ट किया जा सकता है। मुख्य सवाल यह है कि इंडस्ट्रियल फ़िनांस कारपोरेशन आदि संस्थाओं के द्वारा जो लोन दिया गया है, वह परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है या नहीं। मैं ने बताया है कि उस के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट आई है, वह सरकार के विचाराधीन है और सरकार उस पर शीघ्र ही फ़ैसला करेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन सरकार फ़ैसला

क्यों नहीं करती है कि फलां अवधि में यह काम कर दिया जायेगा ? इस में सरकार को क्या तक्लीफ़ है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am saying that it is under the active consideration of the Government, and we shall take a decision soon. We cannot set a time-limit.

श्री मधु लिमये : यही है सोशलिस्ट इमेज सरकार का !

जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया, उन में भी वित्तीय संस्थाओं के हिस्से थे । उस के लिए मुआजवा देने वाले के बारे में विधेयक के फिनांशल मेमोरेंडम में बताया गया था कि कि 75 करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ेगा । लेकिन अब हम को पता लगा है कि सरकार को 150 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा मुआजवा देना पड़ेगा । जब सरकार के हाथ में बीस, पच्चीस प्रतिशत हिस्से पहले से ही थे, तो क्या वजह है कि सरकार ने विना मुआजवा दिये उन कम्पनीज को अपने हाथ में लेने की कार्यवाही नहीं की जबकि सरकार कहती है कि इस तरह का अधिकार उस को प्राप्त है ? मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार इस के बारे में जल्दी फैसला करे और सदन को यह आश्वासन दे कि वह यह काम बजट सत्र तक कर देगी ; अगर सरकार यह आश्वासन नहीं देती है, तो उसकी समाजवाद की लम्बी चौड़ी बातों का मुल्क पर कोई असर नहीं होने वाला है ।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : The hon. Member has himself stated that these financial institutions had a share in the banking companies. As far as the loans by the financial institutions are concerned, I have already stated that under the Companies Act as it stand at present there is no provision that they could be converted into shares unless unless it was part of the original loan agreemont. I have stated that only in regard to Government loans the companies Act provides that they could be converted into equity. I have also stated that the matter is under the active consideration of the Government and we shall take a decision soon. But the hon. Member wants to be dramatic and wants to make a speech. That is a different matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो मेरा काम ही है । जनता ने इसी लिए मुझे यहां भेजा है कि मैं सरकार की कृति और उक्ति के अन्तर को जनता के सामने लाऊं ।

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know whether the rules and regulations of the Industrial Development corporations in different States are uniform ? If not what steps are taken to make them uniform in all the States ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as loans below Rs. 20 lakhs are concerned, they are not considered by them because they become part of the State financial institutions. Loans above Rs. 20 lakhs depend upon the capacity, etc. of the person. It is examined by a committee of experts. They are autonomous bodies and they have ever right to go into the merits of each case. They have framed certain rules for giving loans.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The hon. Minister has said that the entire matter was under the consideration of the Government. May I know whether financial institutions like the LIC, ICIC, IFC, IDA, etc. had been consulted and if so what are their views ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The views of those institutions have also been solicited.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : We all know that there is a provision for the coaversion of loans into equity capital. As a matter of fact in 1950 itself the Act was amended when the Tatas were given loan of Rs. 10 crores and they had not repaid that loan. Have they at any time taken a decision to convert this loan into equity capital during the last forteen years since the loan had been granted and if nothing has been done why is it so ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do not have the real position of the outstanding loan

against TISCO and IISCO, but as far as far as I remember speaking from memory—the loan which was outstanding against this company is being repaid and therefore, this question did come up before the Government for active consideration. In view of the fact that the loan was being repaid and we had arrived at a certain position with regard to this repayment, this was not done.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Is it not a fact that something like 40 per cent of the shares of these banks were held by the Government or governmental financial institutions before nationalisation ? May be, it was 35, 38 or 40 percent. The Minister can tell us the exact percentage. Now, if so, what prevented the Government from acquiring more shares so as to have a majority share in these institutions and to control them without having to pay compensation, instead of taking the step that they have done which involves us in the payment of Rs. 150 crores ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the question of payment of compensation is concerned, we cannot arrive at a definite figure at present, because that has to be worked out. This figure of Rs. 75 crores was estimated at that time, but whether this figure of Rs. 150 crores is correct or not, is a matter has to be enquired into and that has to be considered latter on, As far as the conversion of this assistance which was given by the various financial institutions to the Banking companies, is concerned, I have already said that the 1956 Act does not provide for it ; unless it is part of the agreement, unless the Act is changed, it is not possible.

Then, on the question of nationalisation of the major commecial banks, that had other considerations also : that is, to have complete control over the commanding heights of the economy. Therefore, we want one step ahead of social control, and nationalised the major banks.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Sir, my question has not been answered. It is not conversion. Why don't you buy more shares ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The Question Hour is over.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conversion of Loans to Private Enterprises Into Equity

*301. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion made by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee with regard to conversion of loans to private enterprises into equity ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI). (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee in this regard is under the consideration of the Government.

Cash Payment in Lieu of Earned Leave Surrendered by Government Employees

*305. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to give cash payments to the Government Employees in lieu of their surrendering the earned leave ;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE NINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The question whether Central Government servants may be allowed to surrender part of the leave at their credit in lieu of leave salary therefor is under examination.

Setting up of Acillary Units Around Public Undertakings

*306. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleaced to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up ancillary units around public sector undertakings ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) According to the Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74), Public Enterprises will be encouraged to promote ancillary industries, which meet their requirements of spares, parts and components.

(b) The Public Enterprises were advised in March, 1966 to make every efforts to develop ancillary industries in and around their undertakings. This aspect has again been emphasized on the Public Sector Units in August 1969, and they have been requested to furnish implementation reports direct to the Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries, who is keeping a watch over the progress made in this regard.

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा बड़े उद्योगपतियों को दिया गया ऋण

308. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो वर्षों में औद्योगिक वित्त निगम ने बड़े उद्योगपतियों को बड़ी धन राशि का ऋण दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा ऐसे उद्योगपतियों को अपना व्यापार बढ़ा कर एकाधिकार स्थापित करने में क्यों सहायता दी गयी, जो अपनी आवश्यकतायें अपने संसाधनों से पूरी कर सकते हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). औद्योगिक वित्त निगम आम तौर पर बड़ी-बड़ी औद्योगिक प्रयोजनाओं के लिये सहायता देता है। उन छोटी प्रयोजनाओं के लिए, जिनके लिए 20 लाख रुपये से कम रकम की सहायता की आवश्यकता होती है, राज्यों के वित्त निगम व्यवस्था करते हैं। 30 जून, 1968 तक औद्योगिक वित्त निगम ने जितनी सहायता दी है, उसका 36 प्रतिशत भाग बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक समूहों को, 19 प्रतिशत औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों को और 45 प्रतिशत भाग अन्य लोगों को दिया गया है। निगम की यह कोशिश रहती है कि वह इस बात को सुनिश्चित करे कि बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों के मामलें में, किसी प्रायोजना में उनका अपना अंशदान दरमियाने दर्जे या नये उद्यागों की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक हो। इसके अलावा, उन्हें ऋण-सहायता देने से पहले, सम्बद्ध सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे इस बात को सुनिश्चित रूप से देखें कि बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक समूह अपने साधनों से स्वयं काफी पूंजी लगायें और वित्तीय संस्थाओं पर उसी हद तक निर्भर करें जितना कि जरूरी हो। बड़े औद्योगिक समूहों को आम तौर पर उर्वरकों, सीमेंट और पैट्रो-रसायन जैसे प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त उद्योगों के लिये सहायता दी गयी है।

Frequent Closure of Roster Plant of Zinc Smelter Plant, Udaipur

*310. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be plased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Roaster Plant of Zinc Smelter, Udaipur closes down very frequently, if so, the causes thereof ;

(b) the sulphur consumed each time to restart the plant and the expenditure involved thereon ;

(c) the estimated loss in production due to its frequent closure during the last six months ;

(d) whether it is proposed to make some technical enquiry in this respect and the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to remove the defects of the Roaster Plant ; and

(e) the time by which the defects are likely to be removed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CAEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) It is not true that the Roaster Plant closes down very frequently but whenever there is any trouble in ancillaries connected with the entire Roasting Section, viz., Waste-heat boiler and Acid Plant or calcine handing system, the plant is shut down for short durations to take care of the emergency maintenance. Frequent power failures also result closures of the Roaster.

(b) According to the technical consultants' advice and the procedure laid down for restarting the operation of the Roaster Plant in case of a shut down, it is necessary in order to get back the heat (proper temperature) to use sulphur in raw form. Its quantity generally depends on the duration of shut down and the nature of the troubles in the connected plants. However, approximately 1.5 to 2 tonnes of sulphur is required whenever temperature drops below 750° C due to shut down. The expenditure on sulphur burning for restarting the Roaster is estimated at about Rs. 600/-.

(c) The Zinc Smelter is working at 70% of its rated capacity since September, 1968. There is a Calcine storage provision after the Roaster Section which enables the Electrolysis Plant to continue in operation during short stoppage of the Roaster Unit. No loss of production can therefore be ascribed to the shut downs referred to above which are for accidental repairs or planned preventive maintenance or due to power failures.

(d) and (e). It has been confirmed by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. management that there is nothing fundamentally wrong with the Roaster Plant. Certain mechanical repairs found necessary have since been attended to and it has been reported that the Roaster has been recommenced and is functioning normally. It is not, therefore, considered necessary to make any technical enquiry in this regard.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में कर्मचारियों की बहाली पदोन्नति तथा बर्खास्तगी संबंधी नियम

*313. **श्री दा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी उपक्रमों में कर्मचारियों की बहाली, पदोन्नति तथा बर्खास्तगी के नियमों के संबंध में सितम्बर, 1969 के प्रथम सप्ताह में किसी संसद् सदस्य ने पत्र लिखकर कोई सुझाव दिया था ;

(ख) क्या व्याप्त अनियमितताओं तथा मनमाने कार्यों का इस पत्र में कोई उल्लेख था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने स्वयं ही प्रधान मंत्री और पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री को पत्र भेजे थे, जिनमें सरकारी उद्यमों के प्रबन्ध के कुछ पहलुओं जैसे नियुक्तियों, भरती और पदोन्नति-नीति के बारे में तथा सरकारी उद्यमों के लिये सेवा आयोग नियुक्त करने के प्रश्न पर कुछ विचार प्रकट किये गये थे ।

इन सुझावों की, सम्बद्ध नीति विषयक फैसलों के सन्दर्भ में जांच की गयी है, जिनमें से कुछ फैसले प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम संबंधी रिपोर्ट में की गयी सिफारिशों को देखते हुए किये गये थे। इस पत्र में कर्मचारियों संबंधी मामलों के बारे में मनमाने और अनुचित फैसलों के उन आरोपों का उल्लेख भी किया गया था, जो सदस्य महोदय के ध्यान में लाये गये थे। इसमें एक कर्मचारी उद्यम में की गयी एक विशेष नियुक्ति का विशिष्ठ रूप से उल्लेख किया गया था। हालांकि यह नियुक्ति सम्बद्ध निगम के स्वायत्त नियंत्रण संबंधी अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है, फिर भी सदस्य महोदय का उक्त पत्र मिलने पर मंत्रालय ने इस संबंध में पूछताछ की थी। मंत्रालय को सूचित किया गया है कि जिस अधिकारी-विशेष की नियुक्ति की गयी थी उस का नाम चुने हुए उम्मीदवारों की सूची में सबसे पहला था और वैसे भी उसे इस नियुक्ति के लिये उपयुक्त समझा गया था।

Rise in prices of various commodities and raw materials

*314. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI R K. AMIN :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been enormous rise in prices of various commodities and raw materials during July/August 1969;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been invited in this regard to a survey conducted by the 'Economic Times' and published in that paper of the 7th September, 1969;

(c) whether Government have assessed as to the aggregate rise in the family budget as a result of increase in the prices of various edible commodities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. The monthly average of the wholesale price index rose by 1.5 per cent in July 1969 but declined by 0.2 per cent in August 1969. Similarly in the case of industrial raw materials, the price rise of 2.7 per cent in July, 1969 was-followed by a decline of 2.7 per cent in July 1969 was followed by a decline of 1.7 per cent in August 1969.

(b) Government has seen the "Comodity Prices Survey : August 1969" which was published by the Economic Times in its issue of 5th September 1969 and not 7th September, 1969.

(c) and (d). The available information is based on the all India industrial workers consumer price index. During the three months to which the latest data relate (i. e. July to September 1969) the index number of consumer prices (1960-100) remained stable at 179.

Visit by World Bank Appraisal Mission to India

*315. SHRIMATI SHUSHILA ROHATGI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to stale :

(a) whether the World Bank Appraisal Mission visited India in January/February, 1969;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations suggested by this mission; and

(c) how far the World Bank Loan will meet the immediate requirements for expansion plans ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ACADMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir;

A World Bank Appraisal Mission for

the appraisal of Third Telecommunications Project visited India in January-February 1969;

(b) On the basis of the appraisal, World Bank Group agreed to give foreign exchange assistance of 55 million, equivalent to Rs. 41.25 crores (contributed equally by the World Bank and its affiliate the International Development Association) for the Telecommunications Project in India. Agreements for this assistance were signed on 18th June, 1969.

(c) The World Bank Group's assistance will meet the foreign exchange cost of direct imports by the P & T Department for three years (1969-70 to 1971-72) and of imported raw materials and components, required by indigenous factories manufacturing telecommunication equipment, for two years (1969-70 and 1970-71).

Demands of Central Excise Officers

*316. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Central Excise Officers posted in Delhi and elsewhere in India had refused to accept their salaries on the 1st August, 1969, in protest of introdnction of some scheme known as "Self Removal Procedure" and in support of some demands put by them to the Government and which had not been acceded to;

(b) if so, the details about this matter including the number of Excise Officers involved in the refusal to accept their salaries; and

(c) the steps taken to arrive at a settlement with these officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No Sir. But about 4000 Central Excise Non-gazetted Executive Officers posted in Delhi and some other Collectorates (out of a total strength of 20,000) did not accept their salaries on 1st August, 1969.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2157/69].

Scheme to Check Tax Evasion

*317. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Central Government to check tax evasion during the last three years;

(b) the concrete results of the steps taken so far;

(c) whether Government have drawn up a new scheme in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-2142/69].

(c) and (d). The problem of tax evasion and measures to combat it are constantly engaging the attention of the Government. The report of the departmental Committee appointed for looking into the problem of tax evasion is under the consideration of the Government for further action.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects In Maharashtra

*318. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects, in terms of cost, sanctioned for Maharashtra and in the country during the last three years ;

(b) the acres of land which will be irrigated by these projects in Maharashtra ; and

(c) the acres of land actually irrigated at present by Major and medium projects in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) 18 major and medium irrigation projects have been sanctioned in Maharashtra during the last three years (i.e. April, 1966 to March 1969) at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.4 crores. 64 irrigation projects, of a total cost of Rs. 209.2 crores, were sanctioned for the whole of the country, during this period.

(b) 4.9 lakh acres.

(c) The area irrigated in Maharashtra to end of 1968-69 from major and medium projects (including pre-Plan projects) is assessed as 11.9 lakh acres and a total (inclusive of pre-Plan) of 30.3 lakhs of acres are expected to be irrigated on completion of the projects sanctioned upto March 1969.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के 23वें अधिवेशन में भाग लेने वाले प्रतिनिधिमण्डल पर व्यय

*319. **श्री ज्ञा० सुन्दरलाल :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के 23वें अधिवेशन में भाग लेने के लिए कितने अधिकारी गये ;

(ख) सरकारी प्रतिनिधियों के अतिरिक्त ऐसे गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या कितनी है जो 23वें अधिवेशन के समय न्यूयार्क गये ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधियों पर कुल कितना खर्च किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) छः ।

(ख) नौ, जिनमें विदेश मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री, गुजरात सरकार के वित्त तथा उद्योग मंत्री और पांच संसद-सदस्य शामिल हैं ।

(ग) 6,40,986.00 रु० (लगभग) ।

Allottment of Bungalow to Congress President

*320. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a big and spacious bungalow has been provided for the residence of the Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa ;

(b) whether similar bungalows have been provided to Presidents of other national political parties ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The bungalow has been allotted in the name of Shri M. V. Rajasekharan, M. P., son in law of Shri S. Nijalingappa.

(b) Bungalows have been allotted to Presidents/Chairmen of some political parties in their capacity as M. Ps.

(c) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना का अन्य स्थानों में विस्तार करना

*321. **श्री शरदानन्द :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरज भान :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना किन-किन स्थानो में काम कर रही है; और

(ख) क्रमशः आगामी एक वर्ष और तीन वर्षों में यह योजना किन-किन स्थानों में लागू की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना इस समय दिल्ली, बम्बई तथा इलाहाबाद में काम कर रही है।

(ख) फिलहाल तो कलकत्ता के लिए एक संशोधित योजना विचाराधीन है। दूसरे स्थानों में इस योजना को लागू करने का मामला अभी भी विचाराधीन है।

Petro-Chemical Complex For Assam

*322. SHRI M. H. GOWDA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is sufficient quantity of oil near about the present oil fields in Assam ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start another Oil Refinery in Assam ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any plans to start any petro-chemical complex in Assam to provide employment to the unemployed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). In April 1969, the Government appointed a Committee of Experts to study the techno-economic feasibility and comparative economics of establishing a new refinery or expansion of one or more of the existing plants, taking into account the crude oil resources of Assam, yearly rate of production from some fields and the quantities that still remained available after meeting fully the requirements of the existing refineries in Eastern India. The Report of the Committee is under examination, but in the meantime certain studies arising out of the conclusions of the Experts Committee have been initiated and are in progress. A letter of intent has already been granted to the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the establishment of petro-chemical units at Moran-Lakwa area in Sibsagar District of Assam. The items and production capacities for which the letter of intent has been issued to the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Limited are as follows :—

	Item	Capacity (in tonnes per annum)
1.	Methanol	7,500
2.	Formalin	12,000
3.	Non-concentrated Glue (50%)	12,000
4.	Concentrated Glue 75%	13,000
5.	Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Powder	1,000
6.	PVC Processed goods	6,000

Absorption of Surplus Staff for Farakka Barrage Project in Teesta Control Project

*323. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) when the construction of Farakka Barrage is expected to be completed ;

(b) the number of employees and workers who will be rendered surplus after completion of the construction work ;

(c) whether there is any plan to start

work for the control of River "Teesta" in North Bengal in the near future ;

(d) if the answer to part (c) be in the affirmative, whether Government have any contemplation to employ the surplus staff under the Farakka Project in the Teesta Control Project ; and

(e) if the answer to part (c) be in the negative, whether Government propose to take up Teesta Control Project, and whether arrangements are being made to absorb the surplus staff under the Farakka Barrage Project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The works of Farakka Barrage will be substantially completed by 1970-71.

(b) The details are not yet available, because the maintenance set up which will be required after the completion of the project and will employ some of the existing staff is under examination.

(c) to (e). The Teesta Barrage Project Report prepared by the Government of West Bengal is being revised by West Bengal Government as a result of recent discussions between Union Minister of Irrigation and Power and Minister of Irrigation and Waterways, West Bengal, after which final scrutiny will be done by Central Water and Power Commission. The suitable phasing of the Project is under consideration. After the project is approved by the Technical Advisory Committee and accepted by the Planning Commission, the Project will be included in the State's Fourth Plan. The question of absorption of the surplus staff from the Farakka Project in the Tista Project will arise after the sanction of the Project. Meanwhile efforts are being made to assist the staff which will be rendered surplus to get suitable employment as far as possible in the various organisations under the Central and State Governments.

Demand of Wage Increase by Employees of Nationalised Banks

*324. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that organisations of the employees of the 14 nationalised banks in the country have demanded a wage increase ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this demand ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The All India Bank Employees Association on behalf of all the bank employees, including those of the nationalised banks it represents, has presented to the Indian Banks Association a charter of demands including wage increase.

(b) and (c). Indian Banks Association, on behalf of the nationalised banks also, is having bi-partite discussions now with the representatives of the All India Bank Employees Association. Therefore, the question of Government considering the demand for wage increase by the employees of the nationalised banks, does not arise.

Pattern of Deposit Rates

*325. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India recently issued directive to the Banks to accept and implement as early as possible the pattern of deposit rates prescribed by it ; and

(b) what has been the reaction of the nationalised banks in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no unfavourable reaction from the commercial banks including the nationalised banks to the Reserve

Bank's directive prescribing interest rates on various types of deposits.

भारतीय बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के फलस्वरूप भारत में विदेशी बैंकों को लाभ

*326. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में स्थित विदेशी बैंकों द्वारा बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का अनुचित लाभ उठाये जाने की सम्भावना हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र०चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Special Incentive to Doctors to work in Rural Areas

*327. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give special incentive to the doctors to work in rural areas ;

(b) if so, what are these incentives and whether these will be given by the Central Government or the State Governments ;

(c) what other measures are proposed to be taken to improve the health services in the rural areas ; and

(d) what is the extent of help to be given by the Centre to State Government schemes and what will be the share of each State Government and Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The following steps are taken by the States/Union Territories to overcome the shortage of doctors in the rural areas :

1. Formation of unified cadres for doctors working in rural areas as well as in urban areas ;

2. Providing a total package of incentives, such as grant of rural allowance, provision of rent free accommodation, protected water supply, electricity, etc. ;

3. Improvement of physical facilities at the primary health centres, particularly in respect of buildings and residential quarters.

4. Re-employment of retired doctors willing to serve in rural areas ; and

5. Grant of advance increments.

2. Some of the State Governments have also offered scholarships/stipends to the medical students for binding them for service in the rural areas for a certain number of years.

3. A scheme is being prepared under which the Central Government will give 100% assistance to the States to enable them to pay an allowance of Rs. 150.00 p.m. to the doctors who work in 400 specified areas considered to be distant, backward and difficult. Provision of special development like approach road, water and electricity is also envisaged under this scheme.

(c) and (d). For the improvement of Basic Health Service in rural areas it is proposed to complete the establishment of Primary Health Centres in 508 Development Blocks, which at present do not have any such centre, during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

2. In the Fourth Five Year Plan

period Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres have been included in the State Plans but the strengthening of the Basic Health Services attached to the Primary Health Centres, has been classified as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under this scheme it is proposed to provide 100% assistance to the States for meeting the expenditure on the additional staff to be appointed to conform to the approved pattern for the Basic Health Services in Blocks which have entered of the maintenance phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

दिल्ली के सरकारी दफ्तरों में टेली-फोन कालों पर खर्च

*328. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एस० टी० डी० प्रणाली के आरम्भ होने से दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन की कालों के खर्च में वृद्धि होती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस खर्च को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आदेश जारी किये गये हैं; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में टेलीफोन की कालों पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) ग्राहकों द्वारा सीधे डायल ट्रंक-काल करने की प्रणाली सर्वप्रथम सात वर्ष पहले दिल्ली और आगरा के बीच शुरू की गयी थी, जिसे धीरे-धीरे करके अन्य कुल मिलाकर कोई बारह नगरों के बीच चालू किया गया है। इस लिए, किसी निर्दिष्ट अवधि को लेकर तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना कठिन होगा। इसके अलावा इसी अवधि में विभिन्न कार्यालयों के कामों में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण वैसे भी टेलीफोन कालों में वृद्धि हुई होनी चाहिए। इन परिस्थितियों में निश्चित रूप से यह कहना संभव नहीं होगा कि ग्राहकों द्वारा सीधे डायल करके ट्रंक-काल करने की प्रणाली लागू करने से ही केन्द्रीय सरकार के दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन व्यय में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) अभी (क) के उत्तर में कही गयी बात को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता। फिर भी, घरों में टेलीफोनों से किये जाने वाले कालों के व्यय को कम करने के आदेश सरकार जारी कर चुकी है। ऐसे कालों के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित की गई अधिकतम सीमा के उपरान्त के कालों के लिए सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को अदायगी करनी होती है।

(ग) यह सूचना केन्द्रीय रूप से वित्त मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे सभी मंत्रालयों से इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है। यह सूचना यथा-संभव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Setting up of Joint Enterprises in South Arabia

*329. SHRI C.C. DESAI :
SHRI G.C. NAIK :
SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of officials of his Ministry recently visited South Arabia ;

(b) whether they have submitted any report on setting up joint enterprises between India and South Arabia for exploration of oil and other items ; and

(c) if so, the reactions of Government regarding the various recommendations of the Team ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND

METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The possibilities of of collaboration in oil exploration and Fertilizer industry between the two countries have been discussed in a very between the two parties. The matter may be pursued at a later date.

Advancing of Loans to Political Parties by Nationalised Banks

*330. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the banks taken over by the Government advanced loans to many political parties and persons during the recent mid-term polls ;

(b) if so, the names of such banks ; and

(c) the amounts advanced, party and individual-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). As provided in Section 16 (1) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1969, such information relating to the accounts of particular constituents cannot be divulged by the banks.

Smuggling in Indian Films

2001. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the Indian films smuggled to Dubai *via* Daman and Vapi in the last three years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that 50 films were seized recently from a truck speeding towards Vapi, if so, the date of seizure, the name of the films seized and the names of the persons arrested in this connection ;

(c) the estimated loss of foreign exchange during this period to the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation owing to systematic smuggling ; and

(d) the steps taken, if any to check smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C, SETHI): (a) The Govt. have no information as regards the number and names of the Indian films smuggled to Dubai *via* Daman and Vapi in the last three years. There has, however, been a seizure of 22 Indian films on the ground that the films were intended for illicit export to Dubai, on 12th October, 1969 at Daman from the premises of one Shri Mohammed Ismail Ganchi. The value of the films is Rs. 1,27,800/-. The names of the films seized at Daman are indicated in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2159/69]

(b) It is not a fact that 50 films were seized recently from a truck speeding towards Vaps. However, 59 films and 120 bundles of silver jari valued at Rs 8,77,000/- were seized on 4th August, 1969 by the Central Excise Officers from a stationary truck parked off the road near Mandwa-Dasturi in Kolaba District. The truck was not in working condition. No person has so far been arrested in this case. The names of the films seized in Kolaba Distt. are indicated in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2159/69.]

(c) No estimate can be made as regards the loss of foreign exchange during the period in question to the Indian Motion Pictures' Export Corporation owing to smuggling.

(d) Anti-smuggling operations have been considerably intensified particularly in the coastal areas. Measures taken to combat smuggling include patrolling along the coast, road-check of vehicles, collection of intelligence and organisation of raids on

strong-holds of smugglers. The preventive staff has been provided with some launches for sea patrolling. Central Reserve Police units have also been deployed in vulnerable areas to assist the Customs Officers in anti-smuggling measures.

Setting up of more fertilizer plants

2002. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the cost involved in the setting up of an average fertilizer plant ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to set up more fertilizer plants in the country in order to be self-sufficient in the supply of fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS ; (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) A fertilizer plant based on naphtha and with a capacity of 330,000 tonnes of urea per annum is estimated to cost about Rs. 45.0 crores.

(b) Construction of new fertilizer projects is in progress at Durgapur, Cochin, Madras and Barauni. Construction work on the expansion schemes has been undertaken in the factories at Namrup and Udyogamandal. Approval has been given in principle for location of fertilizer projects at the following places :

(i) Kandla

(ii) Korba

(iii) Ramagundam

(iv) Talcher

(v) Goa

(vi) Trombay (Expn.)

(vii) Sheva-Nhova

(viii) Mangalore

(ix) Mirzapur

(x) Vizag.

(xi) Mathura

(xii) Kamptee

(xiii) Tuticorin

In addition, proposals for locating fertilizer plants at Mithapur, Haldia and Paradeep are under consideration. Expansion of the projects at Nangal and at Cochin are also under consideration.

Establishment of Petro-chemical Training Institute in Gujarat

2003. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to states :

(a) whether Government are thinking for the establishment of training institution in Gujarat in the sphere of petro-chemicals ;

(b) whether Gujarat is the place where petrochemical industry is to be flourished and for that reasons it is not suitable to establish such a training centre there ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to establish a training institute specially for petro-chemicals in Gujarat or elsewhere. It is expected that the training requirements of petro-chemical industries will be met by the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun, which has organised theoretical and practical courses. Various chemical industrial units have also programmes for imparting in plant training to technical personnel. Further there are provisions in foreign collaboration agreements of the units concerned for training Indians for technical posts.

Petro-chemical Complexes

2004. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND

METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the Petro Chemical Complexes set up in India uptil now and their production capacity item-wise and unit-wise ;

(b) the use of their produced materials and their advantage to the other industries in the country ; and

(c) the availability of raw materials in the country and the places where these industries are profitable to establish ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Two petro-chemical complexes in the Bombay region have been set up till now. They are :—

1. M/s. Union Carbide of India.

2. M/s. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd.

The capacity of each complex is as under :—

UNION CARBIDE OF INDIA

Polyethylene—9,000 tons per annum

Benzene —3,000 tons per annum

Propylene from this cracker is supplied to M/s. Hardillia Chemicals Ltd. for manufacture of Phenol (10,000 tonnes per annum), Acetone (6,000 tonnes per annum). The firm has a licence to produce Phthalic Anhydride (6,000 tonnes per annum). This is based on imported petro-chemical Ortho-xylene.

NATIONAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.

This firm is licenced to manufacture the following :

1	(in tonnes) per annum. 2
(A) Ethylene Oxide	12,000
1. Free Ethylene Oxide	4,000
2. Ethlene Glycol	10,000
3. Byproduct-Diethylene Glycol	6,000
4. Polyethylene Glycol	1,000
(B) Vinyl Chloride Monomer	30,000
(C) P.V.C.	20,000
(D) Processed P.V.C. goods	5,000
(E) Ethylene Dichloride	3,000
(F) Isopropanol	1,500
(G) Acetone	11,000
(H) Diacetone Alcohol	2,800
(I) M.I.B.K.	3,700
(J) Butanol	8,000
(K) 2-Ethyl Hexanol	8,000
(L) Benzene	14,000
(M) Dicyclopentadiene	700
(N) Butadiene	7,200
(O) Methane	2,700

Ethylene : from this comple is supplied to M/s. Polyolifin Industries Ltd. for manufacture of High Density Polyethylene-licensed capacity of this unit is 20,000 tonnes per annum.

Benzene and Ethylene are supplied to M/s. Polychem for manufacture of Styrene/Polystyrene.

(b) The products produced from these crackers can be categorised as under :

I. PLASTICS

(i) High Density and Low Density Polyethylene

(ii) Polystyrene

(iii) P. V. C.
These are used for :

(a) packaging film, bottles vials etc.

(b) moulded goods like machine components, buckets, bath tubs etc.

(c) extruded products like pipes, profiles, rods etc. used in construction, conduits, water transports, transport of corrosive liquids etc.

(d) sheets, foam sheets etc, calendered and coated cloth (Rexine)

(e) toys presentation articles etc.

II. SOLVENTS

(i) Iso Propanol

(ii) Acetone

(iii) Diacetone

(iv) Butanol

(v) M. I. B. K.

These are used in paint, pharmaceutical, dyestuff and chemical industries.

III. *BUTADIENE*

This is used for manufacture of synthetic rubber.

IV. *CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATES*

E. D. Ethylene Oxide, Ethyl Glycol, Acetone, Benzene, Dichloride, Ethyl Hexanol.

These are used for manufacture of other chemicals, plastisizers, fibres etc.

(c) A minimum quantity of 300-400 thousand tonnes naphtha would be necessary for profitable and viable petrochemical complex to be set up. For manufacture of aromatics suitable quality of naphtha is necessary. These requirements of naphtha are likely to be available from Gujarat, Barauni and Assam Refineries. Plans for Gujarat aromatics and naphtha cracker plants are in advanced stage. Analytical work on Assam and Barauni Naphtha is being taken up.

Prosecution of Workers of Antibiotics Factory, Rishikesh

2005. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of twelve prominent workers of the Antibiotics Factory at Rishikesh who have been prosecuted and the Sections under which they were prosecuted for causing damage to the property on the 28th May, 1969 ;

(b) the nature and amount of damage caused and the number of workers prosecuted, suspended or charge-sheeted ;

(c) the nature of objectionable conduct of these workers and the causes for the same ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some senior officers molested some yong working women and as a result the trouble started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The following 15 workers including a casual worker of the Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh were prosecuted and chargesheeted by the District authorities in criminal case under different sections *viz.*, Sections 147/323/332/427/436 of Indian Penal Code.

S/Shri

1. Asha Singh
2. Zakir Husain
3. Bhakt Bahadur
4. Subhash Chand Kapoor
5. O.P. Dixit
6. H.N.Chaturvedi
7. O.P. Arora
8. Vishwesh Chand
9. B.N. Sharma
10. A.M. Shah
11. J.K. Kohali
12. S.K. Srivastava
13. Mohan Lal
14. Kundan Singh
15. Manjeet Singh

(b) The damage caused to property was breakage of, glass panes in the Administrative Building, Time Office, residential quarters. street lights, main water hydrants, burning of furniture and curtains in one of the rooms and a scooter belonging to an officer and breakage of glass sheets and bulbs in the main Electrical Distribution Station. Control panels in the Plant's Electrical Distribution Station were switched off one by one, thus paralysing the entire system and bringing the production to a standstill. A few officers and operating staff were also manhandled.

The estimated loss to property amounted to Rs. 0.20 lakhs. The production loss was Rs. 5 lakhs by way of loss of material in process and Rs. 15 lakhs by way of loss of production during working days lost due to shut down.

The management suspended 79 persons. Of these 54 persons were reinstated after preliminary investigation. The remaining 25 persons were chargesheeted including 15

persons who were arrested and prosecuted by the District authorities.

(c) The charges levelled by District Police authorities are enumerated below :—

By common intention and in a conspiracy with each other, in an unlawful assembly at traffic stand, the workers marched from there shouting slogans and raided the administrative building from 5. P.M. to 7 P.M on 28.5.1969. They destroyed the property of administrative block, time offic, S.O.'s Office DSI, GM's room, Dy. GM's room. They obstructed normal working, gheroed, assaulted, blockaded officers forced them to act against their will, and blockaded approach road to the Plant and stopped power supply. By such acts, the accused destroyed national property.

No reasons for the objectionable conduct were given by the workers. Immediate provocation seems to be the suspension from service of a bus cleaner for alleged misconduct, not withstanding the assurance given by the Management that the case would be decided within 24 hours.

(d) No, the allegation is completely baseless.

Failure of Goitre Control Programme

2006. SHRI BABURAO PATEL ; Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Goitre Control Committee has come to the conclusion that the goitre Control programme costing Rs. 35 lakhs has been a complete failure ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some random samples collected in the Bijnor District (U.P-) almost all of them were below the prescribed standard 15 parts of iodine per million parts of salt ;

(c) the reasons why allotments of iodized salt to State salt nominees have not been taken ;

(d) the reasons why 3 survey teams in Diphu, Guripur and Sibasagar (Assam) have not surveyed even a single district completely in 11 years ; and

(e) the steps taken to educate the people on the virtues of iodized salt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT) : (SHRI B. S. MURTY) : (a) No.

(b) Out of the 12 samples collected in the Bijnor District, 11 were found to be below the Prescribed standard. This is being looked into.

(c) The State salt nominees do not lift the full quotas of allotment mainly because the demand from the consumers is less than their quotas. This is due to the fact that people in the Goitre affected areas are not yet fully habituated to the use of iodised salt.

(d) The requisite information has been called for from the Government of Asssam under whom the Survey teams are functioning, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(e) State Health Directors in goitre belts have been asked to take up intensive publicity programmes to impress upon the people of these areas the usefulness and importance of iodized salt.

Loans by I. F. C. to Gujarat for Industrial Development

2007. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of loans sanctioned and given by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the industries in Gujarat in 1967-68 for Industrial development of the State ; and

(b) whether Government propose to liberalise the terms of such loans so that

more and more under-developed industries in Gujarat may benefit from it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETH) : (a) The Industial Finance Corporation of India had sanctioned financial assistance aggregating Rs. 323.27 lakhs to 7 industrial concerns in Gujarat during the year July, 1967 to June, 1968. The assistance disbursed during the period against these sanctions was Rs. 110 lakhs to 2 concerns. In addition Rs. 139.92 lakhs were disbursed against past sanctions to 10 concerns.

(b) No such proposels are under concideration of Government. However the Industrial Finance Corporation has tentatively drawn up a scheme of liberalisation of the terms and conditions for granting assistance to small and medium scals industies in backward areas. Reference is invited to the answar given to Starred Question No. 158 in the Lok Sabha on the 24th Noyember, 1969.

Hospital and Dispensaries in Gujarat

2008. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the present number of Government hospitals in the rural and urban areas of Gujarat as also the number of private dispensaries and hospitals in the State to which Government give grants ;

(b) the present number of doctors in the Government hospitals in Gujarat as also the number of doctors asked for by the State Government to meet the shortage of doctors in the hospitals in that State ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government to meet the shortage of doctors in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Information regarding the present number of Government hospitals and dispensaries, and those which receive grant from the State Government is given below :

	Hospitals		Dispensaries	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
(i) Government	81	6	15	3
(ii) Grant-in-aid	45	—	7	186 (Panchayat)
				53 (Private)

(b) The present number of doctors in Government hospitals is 380. The State Government has not approached the Central Government to meet any shortage of doctors in the Hospitals in the State.

(c) Does not arise.

Mineral Production in Gujarat

2009. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total mineral production during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 in the State of Gujarat ;

(b) how these figures compare with the three preceding years ;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been given to that State for boosting the production of minerals during the present financial year ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The mineral production of Gujarat State for the last five years (calendar year)

is given below :

Year	Value* of Mineral production (in Rs. '000)
1964	128,647
1965	159,483
1966	293,067
1967	358,810
1968	358,866%

*=Including common salt but excluding atomic minerals.

%=Excluding 'minor minerals'.

(c) and (d). No financial assistance is given to State Governments particularly for mineral production. However, for the Fourth Plan commencing from 1969-70, a lumpsum central assistance will be given for each Annual Plan. This amount will be in the shape of grant (30%) and Loans (70%). There will be no indication of the amount for individual sectors of programmes.

125-155 रुपये के वेतन मान में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी

2010. **श्री राम चरण :**
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने 125-3-131-4-155 रुपये का वेतनमान किन-किन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के किये निर्धारित किया है ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त वेतनपान प्राप्ति के लिये कोई शैक्षिक योग्यता निर्धारित की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या चयन समिति द्वारा योग्य घोषित किये जाने के बाद किसी व्यक्ति को यह वेतन मान दिया जा सकता है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र०चं० सेठी) : (क) से (घ). सूचना विभिन्न मंत्रलायों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Assessment of Gwalior Maharaja's Welth

2011. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN ;
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR ;
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY ;
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI ;
DR. RANEN SEN ;
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have instituted a fresh investigation about the exact assessment of the wealth of the Maharaja of Gwalior ;

(b) whether such investigation was instituted immediately after the death of Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia, father of the present Maharaja ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this fresh investigation and assessment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The assessments under the Wealth-tax Act of the late Maharaja Jiwaji Rao M. Scindia of Gwalior are pending from assessment year 1957-58, because the valuation of different items of assets is under enquiry. The question of the Government instituting fresh investigation under the Wealth-tax Act, therefore, does not arise. However, the assessment under the Estate Duty Act of the Estate of the late Maharaja, which was completed on 22-9-1966, has been recently re-opened by the Income-tax Department.

(c) The reasons for re-opening the Estate Duty assesment are :

(1) Adoption of correct status of the deceased viz. Individual or HUF, and

(2) Correct valuation of assets.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए संसाधन जुटाना

2012. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए संसाधन जुटाने के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि योजना के लिए संसाधन जुटाने की दृष्टि से योजना आयोग का देहाती क्षेत्रों में भूमि को प्रति परिवार और नगरीय सम्पत्ति की भी अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित करने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) देहाती क्षेत्रों में प्रति परिवार भूमि का और नगरीय सम्पत्ति की कितनी अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित की जायगी; और

(ङ) यदि सरकार का उक्त संसाधनों को जुटाने का विचार नहीं है, तो समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना के सरकार के घोषित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में कहां तक रुकावट आयेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) चौथी आयोजना में जुटाये जाने वाले साधनों के अनुमान चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के मसौदे में दिये गये हैं। इस समय योजना आयोग चौथी आयोजना के लिए आवश्यक साधनों का फिर से मूल्यांकन कर रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम स्थिति का पता, योजना आयोग और राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच चल रही बातचीत के बाद ही, चलेगा।

(ख) से (घ). गांवों में जमीन की प्रति परिवार अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। पर राष्ट्रीय आयोजना के अंगके रूप में राज्य सरकारों को भूमि के सम्बन्ध में जिस नीति का अनुसरण करना है वह सभी पंचवर्षीय आयोजनाओं में बतायी गयी है। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त तक असम, जम्मू और कश्मीर, केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल, दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा में तत्कालीन जोतों की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित की जा चुकी थी। 1961 से बाकी राज्यों में भी अधिकतम सीमाओं के सम्बन्ध में कानून बना दिये गये हैं। कुछ राज्यों में, जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, उड़ीसा पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में अधिकतम सीमा व्यक्तियों पर लागू होती है जबकि अन्य कई राज्यों में, अधिकतम सीमा परिवार की भूमि के कुल क्षेत्रफल के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित की गयी है।

जहां तक शहरी आदमी और सम्पत्ति की सीमाएं निर्धारित करने का सम्बन्ध है, विभिन्न विशिष्ट सुझावों पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से गहन विचार कर रही है।

(ङ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

विदेशी वस्तुओं और सोने का तस्कर व्यापार

2013. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में भारी मात्रा में विदेशी वस्तुएं तथा सोना चोरी छिपे लाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार इस तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने में असफल रही है। यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस असफलता का एक कारण

यह भी है कि संबंधित तस्कर व्यापारियों को कठोर दंड नहीं दिया जाता ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो पिछले दो वर्षों में कितना सोना पकड़ा गया है कितने व्यक्तियों को दंड दिया गया है तथा तत्संबंधी अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सीमा-शुल्क कानून के अन्तर्गत समय समय पर माल के पकड़े जाने से, हालांकि तस्कर आयात-निर्यात की मौजूदगी का पता चलता है, तथापि तस्कर आयात निर्यात को रोकने के लिए निवारक और प्रवर्तन विभागों द्वारा किये गये प्रयत्नों को सफलता का भी इससे संकेत मिलता है। तस्कर आयात-निर्यात की जटिल समस्या के प्रति सरकार सचेष्ट रही है और उसका सामना प्रभावी ढंग से करने के लिए यथावश्यक उपाय करती रही है। निवारक और तस्करी विरोधी उपायों को सुदृढ़ कर दिया गया है, समुद्र तटीय क्षेत्रों में और सुगमता से पार किये जा सकने वाले अन्य स्थलों पर अधिक चौकसी रखी जाती है, जिसमें और अच्छी प्रकार की गुप्त सूचना इक्ट्ठी करने, कर्मचारियों की इधर उधर तैनाती करने आदि से सहायता ली जाती है। तस्कर आयात-निर्यात को रोकने और चोरी छिपे लायी गयी वस्तुओं का पता लगाने में सुविधा देने की दृष्टि से, सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 में भी हाल ही में, संशोधन किया गया है।

(ग) चोरी छिपे लाये गये माल को, सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम 1962 के अन्तर्गत जब्त किया जा सकता है। तस्कर आयात-निर्यात के अपराध से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों पर व्यक्तिगत दण्ड भी लगाया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा, ऐसे व्यक्तियों पर न्यायालय में मुकदमा चलाया जा सकता है और कुछ परिस्थितियों में उनको पांच वर्ष तक के कारावास तथा जुर्माने की सजा दी जा सकती है।

चोरी छिपे लाये गये माल को जब्त करने, दण्ड लगाने और तस्कर आयात-निर्यात करने वालों के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाने की कार्यवाही नियमित रूप से की जाती है। उचित मामलों में, जिनमें न्यायालयों द्वारा दी गयी सजाओं को अपर्याप्त समझा जाता है, उनमें विभाग द्वारा अपील की जाती रही है।

(घ) वर्ष 1967-68 में 6303 किलोग्राम सोना, जिसका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर मूल्य 532 लाख रुपये है और वर्ष 1968-69 में 4573 किलोग्राम सोना एकड़ा गया था, जिसका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर मूल्य 386 लाख रुपये है।

जिन व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गयी है उनकी संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

ट्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखानों के लिये मशीनरी का आयात

2014. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाने के विस्तार हेतु मशीनरी के आयात के लिये किन किन देशों के साथ करार किये गये हैं और करारों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या अमोनिया, यूरिया, संश्लिष्ट उर्वरक तथा मशीनरी सीधे फर्मों से खरीदी जायेंगी अथवा इनके लिये अलग से टेंडर मांगे जायेंगे ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). ट्राम्बे विस्तार परियोजना

के लिए मशीनरी के आयात के बारे में अभी तक कोई करार नही हुए हैं । मशीनरी प्राप्ति के साधन के, जिसका इस समय अध्ययन हो रहा है, अन्तिम रुप तय हो जाने के बाद ही ; क्रय पद्धति का निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

Rehabilitation of Oustees of Bhakra Dam

2015. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of the oustees of Bhakra Dam area have not yet been resettled ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the compensation paid to the oustees has been so meagre that they could not restart their lives ;

(c) if so, the number of people resettled and those who have not been resettled and how long it would take Government to resettle them ; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to pay additional compensation to the oustees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Except for a few landless tenants, all the oustees have been resettled.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Manufacture of New Plastic by Japanese Glass Manufacturing Company

2016. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent newspaper reports to the effect that a new plastic called "Polyvinyl" plastic and claimed to be stronger than steel has been developed and manufactured by a renowned Japanese Glass manufacturing company ;

(b) whether any equiries have been made as to its manufacturing process, cost and its use and a sale obtained ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether the sample has been examined be the Indian scientific and technical experts ; and

(e) if so, the views expressed by them as to its utility, durability and possibility of its manufacture in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : (a) and (b). Government have no information on the production of a new plastic called "Polyvinyl" in Japan. It is however known that some polyvinyl chloride articles with fibre glass reinforcement had been prepared in Japan and other countries and the reinforced plastics have much greater strength than the normal PVC. No special enquiries have therefore been made.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Conversion of Loans into Equity Shares

2017. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI M. S. MURTI :
SHRI N. R. LASKER :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the statements made in September, 1969 by Shri G. L. Mehta and Shri M. R. Bhide, Chairman, Life Insurance Corporation on the difficulties regarding the proposal for conversion of loans into equity shares ;

(b) the difficulties pointed out by them ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The statements were made at a special meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries convened by the Ministry of Industrial Development Internal Trade and Company Affairs on the 20th September, 1969, to consider the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee where Shri G. L. Mehta, Chairman, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Shri M. R. Bhide, Chairman Life Insurance Corporation of India, were invited to be present.

Shri G. L. Mehta observed at the meeting that the right to convert the loans granted to industrial concerns into equity share capital should not be independent of the contractual rights between the institutions and the companies concerned. It might result in loss of confidence among the investigating public to subscribe to the shares of companies. The financial institutions would also not be able to revolve their funds easily. Referring particularly to the Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust of India, he observed that if the present statutory limit on the Life Insurance Corporation in making investment in any one company were to be exceeded by the suggested conversion of loans into equity of the assisted concerns, it may not be in the interest of the Life Insurance Corporation or its policy holders. He would, therefore, consider it advisable to refer this part of the recommendation to an Expert Committee.

Shri M. R. Bhide who followed stated that he shared the views expressed earlier by Shri G. L. Mehta. The major part of his own observations related to matters other than conversion of loans into equity. He, however, clearly indicated that if Government took a policy decision, the Life Insurance Corporation would naturally fall in line.

(c) The issues relating to conversion of loans into equity are still under consideration of Government.

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा कम्पनियों को ऋण

2018. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में ऐसी कम्पनियों को कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया जिसमें निगम के निदेशकों के स्वार्थ निहित हैं और उन कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : निगम ने, पिछले तीन लेखा वर्षों में (जुलाई 1966, जून 1967, जुलाई 1967, जून 1968 और जुलाई 1968, जून 1969), उन कम्पनियों को कुल मिलाकर 1.79 करोड़ रुपये के ऋणों की मंजूरी दी थी जिन में निगम के निदेशक (जैसा 30 जून, 1969 को था) उन कम्पनियों के निदेशक की हैसियत से दिलचस्पी रखते थे । इस का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है—

अवधि	निदेशकों की संख्या	कम्पनियों की संख्या	ऋणों की रकम (लाख रुपयों में)
जुलाई 1966, जून 1967	1 1	2 1	35.00 50.00
जुलाई 1967, जून 1968	1	1	28.15
जुलाई 1968, जून 1969	1	1	16.00

उपर्युक्त अवधि में ही निगम ने ऐसी कम्पनियों को भी कुल मिला कर 12.14 करोड़ रुपये के ऋणों की मंजूरी दी थी जिनके कुछ शेयर निगम के निदेशकों के पास हैं।

जुलाई 1966	1	3	301.95
जून 1977	1	5	170.10
जुलाई 1967	1	3	90.48
जून 1968	1	1	307.87
जुलाई 1968	1	3	163.55
जून 1969	1	4	179.62

Autonomy to Public Sector Industries

2019. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI S. M. SOLANKI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are planning to give more autonomy to the public sector industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor *vis-a-vis* the losses incurred in the public sector industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Pursuant to the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakigs", enhanced powers have been delegated to the Public Enterprises, like :

Financial Powers (i) The Boards of Directors of Public Enterprises are authorised to sanction capital expenditure without prior reference to Government within specified limits on works and schemes which come within the approved objectives of the enterprises. The Boards are also fully authorised to sanction all capital expenditure in cases where the detailed Project Reports have been approved by Government and also permit variations in the estimates of not more than 10% for any particular component part.

(ii) It is not necessary for the public enterprises to submit their revenue budgets for prior approval except in cases where Government is expected to make up the deficit, if any, in the budget.

(iii) It has further been decided that Public Enterprises may approach financial institutions for financial assistance for their expansion programmes, provided they have sufficient internal resources and have declared dividends and provided they do not come to Government for financing their future expansion programmes.

Administrative powers (i) Hence forth the Public Enterprises will be competent both to create posts and to make appointments thereto irrespective of pay for all posts below the Board level (excluding only the General Managers of Constituent Units) without any reference to Government. The appointments of Financial Advisers will also be made by the Boards. Only the Chairman/Members of the Boards of Directors and the General Managers of constituent units will in future be appointed by Government. In the case of appointments to posts carrying scale of Rs. 2500-3000 and above of persons above 58 years in age, approval of Government would, however, be required.

(ii) As regards service conditions of employees of Public Enterprises, it has been recognised that unformity is not possible in the matter of pay and allowances although rationalisation whenever possible, should be effected.

(c) Does not arise,

Delay in Setting up Kuwait Fertizlier Project

2020. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Islamic Summit at Rabat and the resultant relations between India and some of the Arab countries have come in the way of the Government of India approving the Rs. 36 crore Kuwait Fertizer Project ;

(b) if so, the total loss to be suffered by India while delaying the decision on the proposed project ; and

(c) the steps being taken to set up that project immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI DR. CHAVAN) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The project is under consideration.

भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति ऋण में वृद्धि

2021. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि देश का ऋण प्रति व्यक्ति बढ़कर 200 रु० तक हो गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेंठी) : जी, नहीं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा किये गये सब से हाल के अध्ययन के अनुसार उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से यह पता चलता है कि 1967-68 में, मार्च, 1968 के अन्त में भारत की विदेशों के प्रति कुल वास्तविक देनदारी 5751 करोड़ रुपया थी। इस रकम में जून 1968 में हुए रु० के अवमूल्यन और नवम्बर, 1967 में हुए पौण्ड के अवमूल्यन का प्रभाव शामिल नहीं है। इस आधार पर 1967-68 में प्रति व्यक्ति ऋण की रकम लगभग 109 रुपये बैठती है।

Production of Fluid Fertilizers

2022. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHAMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fluid fertilizers are produced in the country and if so in what quantity ;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to produce fluid fertilizers which do not melt away in monsoon as does the solid fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Production of fluid fertilizers has not been under-taken so far, because use of such fertilizers call for sophistication and mechanisation of farming and require special applicators, besides knowledge by the farmers of the methods to be used in applying such fertilizers. The economics of application of fluid fertilizers appear to favour large size farms and high fertilizer doses per acre.

(c) Government are aware of the importance of using fluid fertilizers. Special applicators are being developed by Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. and other organisations. A few are proposed to be imported for trial and experiment. If the use of fluid fertilizers is found economic and becomes popular, their production is not likely to pose serious problems since the basic materials would be available from the fertilizer plants.

Smuggling of Goods at Indo-Pak Border at Firozepur

2023 SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the volume of smuggled goods

taken into custody by the customs authorities at Indo-Pakiatan border at Firozepur in the last three years upto the 30th October, 1969 ; and

(b) the details of the action taken against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a). The value of smuggled goods seized by the customs authorities at Indo-Pakistan Border at Ferozepur in the last three years upto 31st October, 1969 is as indicated below :

Year	No. of Cases	Value of the goods
1967	45	Rs. 17,000/- Approx.
1968	130	Rs. 161,000/- Approx.
1969 (upto 30th October)	84	Rs. 304,600/- Approx.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Representation of Minorities in Public Sector Undertakings

2024. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even one percent representation has not been allotted to members of the minority communities in the Boards of Directors or Management of the Public Sector Undertakings ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government do not maintain any community-wise break-up of Managers or the many hundred Directors of Public Sector Undertakings. The House will appreciate that while making appointments at these levels in Public Undertakings, the emphasis has to be principally on the overall suitability of those selected as well as equal opportunity for all.

सरकारी उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों के राजनैतिक लगाव

2035. **श्री देवेन सेन** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों तथा अन्य सरकारी क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे अधिकारियों से उन राजनैतिक दलों के नाम बताने को कहा गया है जिनसे वे सम्बद्ध हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी जानकारी एकत्रित करने का उद्देश्य क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). हमें सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम भेजे गये ऐसे निर्देशों की कोई जानकारी नहीं है जिनमें उनसे यह कहा गया हो कि वे अपने अधिकारियों से उन राजनीतिक दलों के नाम पूछें जिनसे उनका सम्बन्ध हो ।

Development of Process of Recovering Cryolite from Rock Phosphate by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

2026. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore, Ltd. has developed a process of recovering cryolite from rock phosphate which will not only result in saving India valuable foreign exchange but is likely to earn it from abroad ;

(b) whether queries have been received from other countries in this regard ; and

(c) whether any requests from foreign firms have been received for being licensed and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND

METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN). (a) Yes. The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. has developed a process for the manufacture of cryolite from wet phospheric acid derived out of rock phosphate. As the entire quantity of cryolite that could be produced from wet phospheric acid would be required to meet the internal requirements, there will be saving in the foreign exchange to the extent of the production. There is no immediate possibility of exporting cryolite to earn foreign exchange.

(b) and (c). Some enquiries have been received and are under examination of the company.

Retention Price of Steel and other Commodities

2027. SHRI K. HALDER ;
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL ;
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS ;
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reason behind fixing an All-India retention price of steel ;

(b) the other commodities which have All-India retention prices ; and

(c) whether Textiles, Fertiiizer Heavy-Chemicals Cereals and Sugar will have similar All-India retention prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a). At present there is no statutory price control on Iron and steel.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected.

Chemical Fertilizer Production

2029. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH ;
SHRI BADRUDDUJA ;
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total current demand and production of chemical fertilizer in India :

(b) the shares of public and private sectors in the current production ;

(c) the quantity of current import,

(d) the Programme of development of chemical fertilizer industry in India in the public and private sectors, separately during the coming three years ; and

(e) the details of the applications received from private parties (along with a list of foreign collaboration) during the last 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The estimated demand and production for 1969-70 are given below :—

	Demand	Production
	(Figures in million tonnes)	
(i) Nitrogenous fertilizers	1.40	0.75
(ii) Phosphatic fertilizers	0.50	0.25
(iii) Potash	0.20	Nil

(b) Shares of Public and Private sector in the estimated production for 1969-70 are given below :—

	Nitrogenous fertilizers	Phosphatic fertilizers	Potash
	(Figures in million tonnes)		
Public	0 45	0.042	Nil
Private	0 30	0.208	Nil

(c) The import programme for 1969-70 is as follows :—

Nitrogenous fertilizers	...	6.78 lakh tonnes.
Phosphatic fertilizers	...	1.13 lakh tonnes.
Potash	...	1.08 lakh tonnes.

(d) and (e). Two statements are laid in the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2160/69]

Adulteration of Foodstuffs

2030. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the measures so far taken by Government to root out the evil of adulteration of foodstuffs have failed to produce the desired results ; and

(b) if so, what further measures Government propose to take to put an end to adulteration of foodstuffs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) The reports received from the State and Union Territory Governments during he last few years indicate a downward trend tin the adulteration of foodstuffs.

(b) A Central Unit for Prevention of Food Adulteration is being set up to check the menace of food adulteration in cooperation with the State Health authorities. The Unit will be mainly concerned with the functions prescribed in rule 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 in respect of inter-State offences and will help in giving technical guidance to the State Governments.

The provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have been more stringent and the States have been asked to enforce proper implemention of the Act.

The Fourth Plan proposal envisage additional facilities for training, publicity, etc.

Anticipated Shortage of Power in the Eastern Region

2031. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is likely to be a serious power shortage tn the Eastern Region by 1974 ;

(b) whether at a recent meeting of the Electricity Board, the Eastern region has asked the Centre and the State Governments concerned to launch a crash programme of additional generation and associated transmission lines to meet the shortfall in the power generation ; and

(c) if so, whether the Centre has taken any steps in consultation with the States to meet the expected shortfall in the power generation in the region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) According to a recent assessment, power shortage of the order of 642 MW is anticipated in the Eastern Region by the end of 1973-74.

(b) The Board has recommended implementation of certain new thermal and hydro-electric schemes in the constituent States with an aggregate capacity of 1910 MW involving an outlay of Rs. 263 crores for mitigating the sortage anticipated.

(c) The proposals from the State

Governments of Bihar, Orissa, and West Bengal are awaited.

Oil Drilling Project in Tripura

2032. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an oil-drilling project has been undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Tripura ;

(b) if so, whether proved deposits of oil have been located in the area concerned, or drilling is to be purely exploratory in nature ;

(c) whether Government have generally decided that, in the interest of economy, drilling operations should be confined to areas of proved deposits only ; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons for giving up the Board project in West Bengal and taking up the Tripura project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). The Tripura deposits are not yet proved and the drilling will be of exploratory nature. The intention is to concentrate the present efforts within the available limited resources in promising areas, where it is possible to produce more crude in a short span of time. In Tripura region, there are a number of favourable structures and the rock formations expected to occur at depth therein are known to contain deposits of hydrocarbons in the adjacent areas.

(d) Further drilling in the Bodra project was stopped, because the results of the well drilled on that structure were not favourable. Drilling has been discontinued until other worthwhile structures are located after further seismic surveys. In the Tripura region where there are a number of structures that appear favourable, exploration work is likely to be taken up. The rock formation expected to occur at depth in this region are prognosticated as containing gas/oil deposits, and it is proposed to take up exploratory drilling in Tripura.

Demands of Class IV staff of Geological Survey of India

2033. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI K. HALDER :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a one-day token mass hunger-strike was resorted to on the 15th October, 1969 by Class IV staff of the Geological Survey of India before the Director General's office in Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to redress the said grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The demands of Class IV ssaff of the Geological Survey of India are receiving attention of the Government. As regards other grievances, these will be considered sympathetically by Director General, Geological Survey of India if they are found to be legitimate.

Manufacture of Antibiotics and Drugs

2034. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the manufacture of

various antibiotics and other drugs in the public and private sectors ;

(b) whether pencilline is manufactured in public and private sectors ; and

(c) the manufacturing cost of penicilline per phial and the cost charged from the consumers per phial ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement showing the capacity approved/licensed for the manufacture of essential drugs both in the private and public sectors and the actual production during 1968 and in January to September, 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Place in Library. See* LT-2161/69]. The statement indicates the extent of progress made in the manufacture of various antibiotics and other drugs in the two sectors.

(b) Yes.

(c) The manufacturing cost of penicilline is not available but the retail prices of certain penicillin preparations of a few firms are indicated in the statement laid on Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2161/69].

Gandak Projects Scheme, Bihar

2035. SHRI B. P. MANDAL :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the Gandak Project Scheme in Bihar up-to-date ;

(b) the proportion of contribution in the Gandak Project Scheme by the Central Government and the Bihar Government respectively ; and

(c) whether for want of fund all works of the Gandak Scheme are at stand still at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Construction of the Gandak barrage is almost complete. In the Tirhut canal, work has been completed up to R. D. 553. Work on the Don branch canal and main Western canal and Nepal Eastern canal is in an advanced stage. Some work is also in progress on the Saran and Ghorasahan branch canals. Foundation excavation of the Power House has been completed and sheet piling and concreting work are in progress.

(b) Irrigation projects form part of State Plans. In the Annual Plan of the Bihar State for 1969-70, an outlay of Rs. 9.5 crores has been earmarked for the Gandak Project by the Planning Commission. The proposals to increase this outlay partly from State resources and partly by accelerated Central assistance are under consideration.

(c) No, Sir. Owing to non-availability of resources on the scale required, work has, however, been slowed down since 1967 on the Saran canal and Ghorasahan branch canal, in order to concentrate available resources on the other components where work is in full swing.

Operations by Geological Survey of India

2036. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey Teams are operating at present in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of such teams and the names of the States where they are operating ; and

(c) whether it is not a fact that there is ample scops of geological operations, specially in the Himalayas, if so, whether Government contemplate to undertake such operations at gigantic scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 570 investigations included in the field programme of the Geological Survey of India for the current year 1969-70 are proposed to be taken up by the survey

teams in almost all the States and Union Territories of India.

(c) There is ample scope for geological operations in Himalayas. The Geological Survey of India have already stepped up their operations in Himalayas region. Additional systematic geological surveys, assessment of mineral resources, study of energy resources, terrain evaluation is proposed to be undertaken during the Fourth Plan Period by the Geological Survey of India.

Demands made by National Coal Organisation Employees Association

2037. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Coal Organisation (Government of India) Employees Association (Darbhanga House, Ranchi) submitted a memorandum to the Chairman, National Coal Development Corporation containing a number of demands ;

(b) if so, the main points of that memorandum ; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government on the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement containing the main demands is attached :

Statement

1. Non-reduction in the quantum of variable dearness allowance from 1st October, 1969 and modification of the formula laid down in the Wage Board Award for coal industry for payment of variable dearness allowance ;

2. Implementation of some recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal industry which have not been accepted by the Central Government (such as introduction of gratuity scheme, grant of casual leave to daily rated and piece-rated workers, waiving of attendance requirement for payment of quarterly attendance bonus under the coal Mines Bonus scheme and provision of rent-free accommodation to all employees) ;

3. Improvement of pay scales, method of fixation of pay in Wage Board pay scales and service conditions beyond the recommendations of the Wage Board ; payment of wage for the period of illegal strike to workers of Gidi 'A' colliery during June-July 1967 ;

4. Appointment of an employee from among the ranks of workers as a Director of National Coal Development Corporation ;

5. Giving preference to relations of employees in the matter of employment.

(c) The Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad, initiated conciliation proceedings and the management of the National Coal Development Corporation held a series of meetings with the Union's representatives. As a result agreement was reached on a large number of points.

New System of Fixing Oil Prices

2038. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to radically change the existing system of fixing oil prices in India ; and

(b) if so, the details of the new pricing system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Oil Prices Committee has submitted its main report on 1st November, 1969 and this is presently under consideration of the government.

महाराष्ट्र के लिए सिंचाई योजनायें

2039. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त सिंचाई आयोग ने अक्तूबर, 1969 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार के साथ उस राज्य में सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में बातचीत की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सहाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आयोग के समक्ष क्या मांगें प्रस्तुत की है; और

(ग) उस पर आयोग ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). सिंचाई आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने अक्तूबर, 1969 के प्रथम सप्ताह में राज्य में सिंचाई विकास के सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री और सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्री के साथ साधारण प्रकृति का प्राथमिक विचारविमर्श किया था। इस बातचीत के दौरान, राज्य सरकार ने अध्यक्ष के सम्मुख कोई विशेष मांगें नहीं रखी थीं। किन्तु महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने सिंचाई विकास के लिए योजनाओं में अपर्याप्त धन के प्रबन्ध की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया और यह भी कहा कि यदि सख्त पत्थर की बनी जगहों में छेद निकालने के लिए लगभग 200-300 'टाइगर रिग्ज' को प्राप्त करने में राज्य की सहायता की जाय तो भूमिगत पानी को प्रयोग में लाने के कार्यक्रम को काफी बढ़ावा मिल सकता है। मुख्य मंत्री के इस सुझाव को, अध्यक्ष ने खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के विचारार्थ भेज दिया है।

Drinking Water Supply Schemes Of Maharashtra

2040. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) The number and names of urban and Rural Water Supply Schemes received from the Maharashtra Government for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 ; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra as loans and grants for water supply and sanitation schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation programme for these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : AND WORKS, HOSING AND URABAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY : (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2162/69]

(b) During the year 1968-69 the Government of India released to the Government of Maharashtra a loan of Rs. 394.20 lakhs for urban water supply and sanitation schemes and grant of Rs. 52.70 lakhs for rural water supply and sanitation schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

From 1969-70 onwards, Central assistance to States is being given by way of block loans and block grants without reference to any particular Programme/scheme.

भारत-बर्मा सीमा के निकट मार्ग से तस्करी माल की बरामदगी

2041. **श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :**
श्री झा सुन्दर लाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय भूमि सीमा शुल्क विभाग और पुलिस विभाग के अधिकारियों ने भारत-बर्मा सीमा के निकट मार्थ शहर में एक मकान पर छापा मारा था और बड़ी मात्रा में तस्करी का माल, सोना और कीमती गहने बरामद किये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितने मूल्य का माल बरामद किया गया और उसमें सोना और गहने कितने हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). 3 सितम्बर, 1969 को सीमा-शुल्क तथा पुलिस के आधिकारियों ने मिलकर भारत-बर्मा सीमा पर स्थित मोरे में एक मकान पर छापा मारा और केवल लगभग 1420 रु० मूल्य के 142 ग्राम बहुमूल्य नगीने तथा लगभग 125 रु० मूल्य के 7 ग्राम सोने के सिक्के बरामद किये ।

(ग) न्याय-निर्णय सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही जारी है ।

पेंशनों में वृद्धि

2042. **श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त, 1969 में सरकार द्वारा की गई घोषणा से 200 रुपये अथवा इस से कम पेंशन पाने वाले कितने पेंशनभोगियों को लाभ हुआ ; और

(ख) पेंशनों में इस वृद्धि की इस घोषणा के कारण प्रतिवर्ष कितना अतिरिक्त धन खर्च होगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र०चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा अनुमान लगाया गया है कि लाभान्वित होने वाले पेंशनरों की संख्या लगभग छः लाख होगी और इस कारण लगभग 7 से 8 करोड़ रुपये तक का प्रतिवर्ष अतिरिक्त व्यय होगा ।

Loans to Middle Class Government Employees

2043. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to advance loans to middle class Government employees for the construction of houses without purchasing any policy of Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) So far as loans from the Life Insurance Corporation are concerned, it is open to a Government employee to take a loan under the "Own Your Home" Scheme, under which life Insurance is compulsory, or under the Scheme for Grant of Loans on mortgage of Immovable Properties, under which life insurance is not compulsory. No new scheme is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

C. G. H. S. Scheme for Pensioners

2044. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pensioners have represented to Government for extending to them the benefits of the CGHS; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMLNT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, they have represented that they should be given facilities on the basis of the Central Government Health Scheme operating in Delhi.

(b) The matter is being examined.

आयकर के अनिर्णीत मामलों में वृद्धि

2045. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों से आयकर के कितने मामले अनिर्णीत है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर के अनिर्णीत मामलों की संख्या तथा कर की बकाया राशि में प्रतिवर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है और ;

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क).

वर्ष	वर्ष के अन्त में बाकी पड़े कर-निर्धारणों की संख्या
1966-67	23,47,513
1967-68	23,29,650
1968-69	15,77,955

(ख) और (ग). आयकर के अनिर्णीत मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है बल्कि इसके विरुद्ध उसमें कमी हुई है । लेकिन आय कर की बकाया में 1967-68 के मुकाबले में 1968-69 में वृद्धि हुई है ।

कर की बकाया रकमों की जल्दी जल्दी वसूली करने के लिये निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट उपाय किये गये है :—

(I) वसूली कार्य को राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के पास से दिल्ली, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात तथा राजस्थान के आयकर आयुक्तों के अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पूरी तौर से अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, और पश्चिम बंगाल, मद्रास, मैसूर, उत्तर प्रदेश बम्बई तथा पूना के आयुक्तों के अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में भी आंशिक रूप से लिया है । बाकी के अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में बसूली कार्य को यथा संभव शीघ्र ही हाथ में लेने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

(II) कर्त्तव्य के अनुसार कार्य-विभाजन की योजना चालू की गयी है जिस के अन्तर्गत कर-संग्रह का कार्य रेंज के एक अथवा अधिक आयकर अधिकारियों को विशेष रूप से सौंप दिया गया है ।

(III) 5 लाख रुपये से ऊपर की बकाया मांगों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण यह जानने के लिए किया गया है कि करों की बकाया के कारण क्या हैं तथा शीघ्र वसूली के लिये क्या उपाय किये जायें । अब यह विश्लेषण 1 लाख रुपये से ऊपर की बकाया मांगों के मामलों में किया जा रहा है ।

(IV) जिन मामलों में आयकर की बकाया रकमें वसूल होनी बाकी हैं, उनमें

उचित कार्यवाही करने की जिम्मेदारी विशिष्ट अधिकारियों पर इस प्रकार रखी गई है :—

आयकर अधिकारी	1 लाख रुपये से कम की बकाया के मामले।
निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त	1 लाख रुपये से अधिक तथा 5 लाख रुपये से कम की बकाया के मामले।
आयकर आयुक्त	5 लाख रुपये से अधिक की बकाया के मामले।

(V) निर्धारित आय 20,000 रुपये से ऊपर होने पर, सभी कम्पनी मामलों तथा गैर-कंपनी मामलों के सम्बन्ध में बकाया बताने वाले विवरण-पत्र तैयार किये जाते हैं।

(VI) बकाया मांग की शीघ्रता वसूली के कार्य पर नजर रखने के लिये आय कर आयुक्तों के अधिकार क्षेत्रों में विशेष वसूली यूनिट स्थापित कर दिये गये है।

(VII) बिलम्ब से की गयी अदायगियों के मामले में ब्याज की दर 1-10-1967 में 6 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 9 प्रतिशत कर दी गयी है।

(VIII) आयकर विभाग अब कर की अदायगी रेखांकित चैक द्वारा भी स्वीकार कर लेता है और इस निमित्त आयकर कार्यालयों में अदायगी लेने के विशेष काउन्टर खोले गये है।

(IX) कुछ निर्धारित सीमाओं से ऊपर की अदायगी में चूक करने वाले निर्धारितियों के नाम प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं।

(X) देश भर में बकाया की वसूली करने के पखवाड़े मनाये जाते है इस अवधि में, विचाराधीन समायोजनों/सशोंधनों को पूरा करने, अपीलीय आदेशों को कार्यान्वित करने और निर्धारितियों से बकाया मांगों की शुद्ध रकमों की वसूली करने पर विशेष जोर दिया जाता है।

ईरान में अमोनिया कारखाना

2046. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :**
श्री एन० शिवप्पा :

क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ईरान के साथ हुए करार के अनुसार भारत के सहयोग तथा हिस्सेदारी में ईरान में स्थापित किए जा रहे अमोनिया बनाने के कारखाने से उर्वरक उद्योग की आवश्यकताएं कहां तक पूरी होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) देश में नैपथा से बनने वाले देशी अमोनिया की तुलना में कारखानों में बनने वाला यह अमोनिया कितना सस्ता अथवा मंहगा होगा ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). ईरान में संयुक्त उद्यम के रूप में एक अमोनिया संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए उस देश से बातचीत जारी है तथा इस अवस्था में अपेक्षित सूचना देना संभव नहीं है।

Violation of Foreign Exchange Rules by Nawab of Rampur

2047. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken

against the Nawab of Rampur for violating the foreign exchanges rules;

(b) whether prosecution has been launched against him; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The documents that were furnished by the Nawab and Begum of Rampur in connection with the investigations into certain transactions suspected to involve contravention of the Customs Act, 1962 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 have been scrutinised. Further investigations in the matter are still in progress. The question of launching a prosecution would be considered in the light of the results of investigations when completed.

हथकरघा बुनकरों पर उत्पादन शुल्क तथा पंजीकरण कर

2049. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार हथकरघा बुनकरों से उनके द्वारा शक्ति चालित करघों का इस्तेमाल किये जाने पर उत्पादन शुल्क तथा पंजीकरण कर वसूल करती है ;

(ख) क्या बुन्देलखण्ड (मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश) के बुनकरों को उक्त कर से छूट देने के बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) हथकरघे से निर्मित कोरे कपड़े पर कोई उत्पादन शुल्क नहीं लगता है। परन्तु, यदि बुनकर कपड़े के निर्माण में शक्ति-चालित करघे का प्रयोग करता है तो इस प्रकार निर्मित कपड़े शुल्क लगने योग्य होते हैं। शक्तिचालित करघों पर पंजीकरण शुल्क भी लगता है।

(ख) जी हां, उत्पादन शुल्क लगाये जाने के कारण बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के शक्तिचालित करघा बुनकरों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही कथित कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में एक अभ्यावेदन माननीय सदस्य (श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार) से प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ग) मामले पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा पंजाब में 'ज्योति शिखा' के निकट खुदाई कार्य

2050. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय तेल निगम ने पंजाब में 'ज्योति शिखा' के निकट पैट्रोल और गैस का पता लगाने के लिए खुदाई कार्य किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला और सरकार ने इस योजना पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) तेल का खुदाई कार्य तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा किया जाता है, भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा नहीं।

यदि 'ज्योति शिखा' से तात्पर्य ज्वालामुखी से हो, तो तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने इस क्षेत्र में तीन गहरे कुएं तथा कुछ संरचनात्मक कुएं खोदे हैं और पंजाब की पहाड़ियों की तलहट्टियों के इरदगिरद के क्षेत्रों में भी 4 गहरे कुओं का व्यधन किया है।

(ख) लगभग 9 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया था। इस क्षेत्र में व्यापारिक महत्व का कोई तेल। गैस निक्षेप नहीं पाया गया था।

Soaring Prices of Urban Land in the Industrial Cities

2051. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE ; Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the soaring prices of urban lands in most of the Industrial cities of India;

(b) whether appreciation of land values is not mainly due to the investment of unaccounted money in real estate;

(c) whether high prices of urban land have not hampered the housing construction and school construction programmes;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to undertake legislation in cooperation with the State Governments and municipal administrations to nationalise the urban lands or freeze their prices; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not doing this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) Investment of unaccounted money in real estate may be one of the several other reasons, such as scarcity of land in relation to demand, speculation, etc., for the increase in land values.

(c) Yes, in a general way.

(d) and (e). No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

New Credit Policy After Bank Nationalisation

2052. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Questions Nos. 92, 93, 94 and 95 on the 24th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of making their new credit policy after bank nationalisation employment-oriented ;

(b) if so, what schemes or proposals they have formulated in this regard ; and

(c) what steps they are going to take to secure the cooperation or association of State Governments with these schemes and proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a): The policy of Government is to get the nationalised banks to take, in consonance with banking prudence, all such steps by way of deposit mobilisation and lending as would help the rapid and equitable growth of the economy, enable in particular the small man engaged in any socially productive endeavour to successfully make use of institutional funds, to further the development of undeveloped areas and to generate employment in diverse fields on a scale much larger than heretofore.

(b) Several banks have, after natinolisation, come out with new schemes for lending to small borrowers, in particular to farmers, retailers, road transport operators and self-employed persons etc.

(c) This and other connected matters are under Government's consideration.

Smuggling Charges Against Administrative Officer of UNESCO office, New Delhi

2053. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3822 on the 18th August, 1969, and state:

(a) whether the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi, has completed investigations into the smuggling case against Shri S. P. Dewan, Administrative Officer, UNESCO Mission in India, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof ; and

(c) whether prosecution has been launched by Government in SDM's Court, New Delhi, or what action has been taken against Shri S. P. Dewan on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 23 bottles of foreign liquor and 4 bottles of beer seized from the residence of Shri Dewan, have been confiscated absolutely under section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962 by the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi. No prosecution has been launched.

The Indian Currency amounting to Rs. 1,80,000/- recovered from his house has been handed over to the Income-Tax authorities for appropriate action under the Income-Tax Act.

Shortage of Methanol

2055. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Methanol in the country threatening the closure of about 1,000 small plastic processing units in the country ;

(b) whether their representation regarding release of foreign exchange to import immediately the required quantity has been considered to avert the impending crisis ;

(c) when the Fertilizer Corporation plant which is the main supplier of methanol will be commissioned to full capacity to save the valuable foreign exchange ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Due to temporary shortage of methanol in the country steps have been taken to import adequate quantities from abroad to meet the requirements of the industries.

(c) and (d). Due to certain operational difficulties, the methanol plant of the Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has not been working to full capacity. Steps are being taken to increase the production capacity of the plant, the time schedule in respect of which is being worked out.

Cost of Foreign Debt Service

2056. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of foreign debt servicing in rupees year-wise from 1966-67 to 1969-70 ;

(b) the cost of foreign debt servicing as proportion of our value of exports and foreign aid, year-wise, from 1966-67 to 1969-70 ; and

(c) the estimated cost of foreign debt servicing in rupees during the coming five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A Statement giving (i) foreign debt servicing during 1966-67 to 1969-70 and (ii) debt servicing as percentage of exports and foreign aid is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Years	Debt Servicing Principal + Interest	Exports	Foreign Aid Utilisation	Debt Servicing as % of Exports	Debt Servicing as % of Foreign Aid Utilisation
	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1966-67	251	1157	1070	21%	24%
1967-68	333	1199	1184	28%	28%
1968-69	375	1360	902	28%	42%
1969-70*	412*	1406*	976*	29%	42%

*Estimated.

(c) The Draft Fourth Plan assumes a total debt servicing payment of Rs. 2080 crores during the Plan period.

Preparation of Charts for Minor Irrigation Programme by Geological Survey of India

2057. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has prepared any State-wise water tables and charts for minor irrigation ;

(b) if so, the position in each west Bengal districts ;

(c) the future programme of Geological Survey of India in respect of preparation of tables ; and

(d) whether South 24 parganas in West Bengal has been included in the programme taken up by the Geological Survey of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. In some cases State-wise water table maps have been prepared by the Geological Survey of India. In case of some States, water table maps for selected areas are available.

(b) Geohydrological maps showing position of water table, depth of aquifers, water quality, etc., district-wise, have been prepared by the Geological Survey of India and a report regarding possibility and development of shallow and deep aquifers for minor irrigation has already been forwarded to the Government of West Bengal.

(c) The future programme of the Geological Survey of India is to cover entire country under geohydrological survey and to make basin and sub-basin-wise assessment of ground water resources.

(d) Ground water surveys in South 24 Parganas in West Bengal has been included in the current field season programme (1969-70) of the Geological Survey of India. A drill has been earmarked for exploratory drilling.

Temporary Employees of Reserve Bank of India

2058. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI J. AHMED :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of emplyees in the Reserve Bank of India employed on temporary basis ;

(b) if so, what are the Departments in which they have been employed ;

(c) how long they are being employed on temporary basis ; and

(d) the reasons for their continued working on temporary basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) As at 1st October, 1969, of the Reserve Bank of India, about 24% in Class III and 17% in Class IV are temporary.

(b) The temporary staff is distributed in all the departments.

(c) The temporary staff have served for varied periods upto 5 years

(d) From time to time, certain items of work of a temporary nature are undertaken by the Bank such as compulsory deposits scheme, annuity scheme etc. Employees recruited for such work have to await their turn for confirmation till permanent vacancies arise.

Revision of Pay Scales of Supervisory Staff of State Bank of India

2059. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any action with regard to the revision of the pay scales of the Supervisory Staff of the State Bank of India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The salary scales of the supervising staff of the State Bank of India were revised on the 2nd April 1969. The enhanced scales were given retrospective effect from the 1st January, 1967.

(b) Details of the revision are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2163/69].

Fabulous Amounts paid to M/s. Birla Brothers by M/s. Ruby General Insurance Co. by way of Commission

2060. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Controller of Insurance regarding the fabulous amounts paid to M/s Birla Brothers by way of Commision by their own sisters concern M/s. Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd. (Hyderabad Branch);

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any action was taken under the Insurance Act against those concerned with these illegal acts ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). M/s. Birla Bros. Pvt. Ltd. hold a licence to act as an insurance agent issued by the Controller of Insurance under Section 42(1) of the Insurance Act, 1938. From the statement of remuneration furnished under section 31B(2) of the Insurance Act, 1938, for the year ending 31-12-1968 it is observed that M/s. Birla Bros. Pvt. Ltd. have been paid in 1968 agency commission of Rs. 6,49,707. 93P. by the Calcutta Office of the Ruby General Insurance Company Ltd. and Rs. 46,009.79 by the Bombay Office of the Company. The Agency commission has been paid @ 15% of premiums in respect of fire and miscellaneous insurance bussiness and @ 10% in respect of marine insurance business. These rates were in keeping with the provision of the Insurance Act, 1938.

Credit Facilities To small Entrepreneurs

2061. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI D N. DEB :
SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India recently issued a circular to all the nationalised banks in regard to extending credit facilities to small entrepreneurs and industrialist ; and

(b) whether a copy of this circular would be laid on the Table of the House for information of the Members as there have been complaints that the circular does not provide any safeguard to the bank agents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No such circular was issued by the Reserve Bank subsequent to nationalisation. However, at a meeting held on the 14th August, 1969 between the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the Custodian of the nationalised banks, it was decided that they would prepare within a short time, schemes for financial assistance to the hither to neglected sectors such as retailers, artisans, professionals and self-employed persons. As regards the safety of advances, banks would satisfy themselves about the credit-worthiness and integrity of the borrower, the viability of the scheme and the borrower's capacity to repay. The fact that banks are required to increase their assistance to the neglected sectors does not mean that such lending would be inconsistent with sound banking principles.

शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए आवास योजनायें

2062. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 500 करोड़ रूपये वार्षिक की एक आवास योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पृथक-पृथक खर्च किये जाने के लिये कितनी राशि नियुक्त की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने नगरों के आधार पर और वहां पर सफाई की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए गावों को नया रूप देने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). "ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम" के नाम से एक योजना 1957 से चल रही है । योजना का उद्देश्य है उपलब्ध सीमित साधनों के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में चुने गये ग्रामों में आवासीय अवस्थाओं तथा वातावरणीय स्वास्थ्य में प्रगत्यान्मक सुधार करना । मोटे तौर पर इसमें निम्नांकित व्यवस्थायें हैं :—

(i) ग्रामीणों तथा उनकी सहकारिताओं को मकानों के निर्माण अथवा सुधार के लिए लागत के अधिकतम 80 प्रतिशत अथवा 3,000 रुपये प्रति मकान, 20

वर्षों की अवधि में सुविधाजनक किस्तों में प्रतिदेय ऋण ।

(ii) भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों को मकान के स्थान की व्यवस्था के लिए राज्य सरकारों को 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान ।

(iii) चुने हुए ग्रामों में सड़कों तथा नालियों की व्यवस्था के लिए तथा वातावरणीय दशा के सुधार के लिए राज्य सरकारों को 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान ।

(iv) स्टेट रूरल हाउसिंग सैल्स (सैल के कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्ते की लागत का 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय अनुदानों के द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है) के माध्यम से ग्रामीणों तथा स्थानीय निकायों को तकनीकी सहायता तथा संदर्शन — इसमें ले- आउट, प्लान, डिजाइनें, नमूने आदि शामिल हैं ।

ग्रामों की पुनः आयोजना वहां की जा सकती है, जहां सम्भव है ; उदाहरण के लिए प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से प्रभावित ग्राम जिन्हें नये स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित करना है, अथवा जिन्हें पूर्णरूप से पुनः बनाना है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Recommendation of Small family Norms Committee

2063. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Small Family Norms Committee appointed by the Government has recommended the withdrawal of meternity leave benefits to the Government servants having more than three children ;

(b) if so, whether Government has accepted this recommendation;

(c) whether this disincentive does not single out women employees only who are not alone responsible for violating the norm laid down by the Committee ; and

(d) whether this discrimination will not violate the rights of women ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The Small Family Norm Committee recommended that the concession of maternity benefits may be reviewed in respect of non-industrial Government employees having more than 3 children after ensuring that adequate provisions for providing contraceptive services have been made and due notice given.

(b) The Central Government have considered the question of withdrawal of maternity leave from non-industrial Central Government employees and it has been decided that the existing concession admissible should continue.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्टरी में काम का नुक्सान

2064. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के अनुमान के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्टरी लेबर यूनियन और प्रबन्धकों के बीच मतभेदों के कारण काम का कितना नुक्सान हुआ ; और

(ख) प्रबन्ध में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नागरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) कामगरों की हड़ताल, कार्य करने की धीमी नीति, आदि से जनवरी, 1969 से सितम्बर, 1969 की अवधि के दौरान कार्य की अनुमानित हानि 6.95 लाख रुपये है (उत्पादन लाभ भी सम्मिलित है)।

(ख) कम्पनी के प्रबन्धक संतोषजनक कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा कतिपय सुधार के लिये प्रयत्न करने से फैक्टरी के नित्य-प्रति उत्पादन में स्पष्टतः सुधार है।

जीवन बीमा निगम के उत्तर जोन के क्षेत्रीय (जोनल) प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध आरोप

2065. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम के उत्तर जोन के कर्मचारियों ने जोनल मैनेजर के विरुद्ध एक ज्ञापन जिस में उन पर पद का दुरुपयोग करने के आरोप लगाए गये हैं, पेश किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ समय पहले जब कि एक बीमा कम्पनी का जीवन बीमा निगम में विलय किया गया था तब उस की आस्तियों के बारे में कुछ गोलमाल किया गया था तथा उक्त ज्ञापन में कहा गया है कि उस गोलमाल में इस मैनेजर का बहुत अधिक हाथ था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पूर्ति मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) भारत (उत्तरी क्षेत्र) के बीमा क्षेत्रीय कार्यकर्ताओं के राष्ट्रीय संघ ने ऐसा एक ज्ञापन दिया है।

(ख) ज्ञापन में इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाये गये हैं।

(ग) जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा इस मामले की जांच की जा चुकी है और उसने सरकार को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

जीवन बीमा निगम में उत्तर दिये जाने के लिये पड़े पत्र

2066. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सचहै कि जीवन बीमा निगम (उत्तरी जोन में लगभग 1½ लाख पत्र पड़े हैं जिनका अभी तक उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) ये पत्र कितने समय से पड़े हैं और उनके उत्तर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) देश में इस निगम के विभिन्न जोनों में ऐसे कितने पत्र पड़े हैं, जिनका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ?

पूर्ति मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी नहीं। जीवन बीमा निगम के उत्तरी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में 31-10-69 को विचाराधीन पत्रों की कुल संख्या 60,530 थी, जबकि अक्तूबर 1969 के महीने में ही 2,09,776 पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) निपटान के लिए बाकी पड़े 60530 पत्रों में से, 26317 पत्र 31-10-69 से पहले के 7 दिनों के अन्दर प्राप्त हुए थे और 34213

पत्र 31-10-69 में पूर्व के 7 दिनों से भी अधिक पहले प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ग) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त इस सूचना को इकट्ठा करने और संकलित करने में जितना समय और श्रम लगेगा वह संभावित परिणामों के अनुरुप नहीं होगा।

बेलाडिला परियोजना में घाटा

2067. **श्री राम चरण :** क्या **पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेलाडिला परियोजना अब भी घाटे में चल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) घाटा न होने देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) लोह अयस्क निर्यात कार्यक्रम मुख्य रुप से विदेशी मुद्रा के उपार्जन के उद्देश्य से है और यह कार्यक्रम खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से चलाया जाता है। वरीय रसायन बनावट तथा विशेष मापों के निर्यात के लिये लोह अयस्क की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के विचार से राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा बड़ी यन्त्रीकृत खानों, अर्थात बैलाडिला प्रायोजना तथा अन्य को सरकारी क्षेत्र में विकसित किया जा रहा है। खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम संसार के बाजारों में व्यापारिक बातचीत करता है और क्रेताओं के साथ करार करता है। प्राप्त किये गये विक्रय मूल्य में से रेल भाड़ा, पत्तन प्रभार, निर्यात शुल्क और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम की कमीशन अदा की जाती है। राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम को केवल बकाया राशि ही दी जाती है। यह राशि राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा खर्च की गई उत्पादन लागत से भी कम बैठती है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप इस कम्पनी को हानियां उठानी पड़ती हैं।

(ग) सीधी उत्पादन लागत बिक्रियों से प्राप्त राशि का केवल 11 प्रतिशत भाग होती है। इस में बहुत ही कम कमी हो सकती है। अतः इस मंत्रालय ने वित्त मंत्रालय से राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा उठाई गई नकद हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने का अनुरोध किया है, क्योंकि ये कम्पनी की किसी गलती के कारण नहीं होती। यह सारा विषय इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

दवाइयां तथा गर्भ-निरोधक पदार्थों का आयात

2068. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पिछले वर्ष विदेशों से कितने मूल्य की दवाइयों तथा गर्भ-निरोधकों का आयात किया गया ; और

(ख) उन अतिरिक्त पदार्थों का मूल्य कितना है जिनकी आयात किये जाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) विदेशों से आयात की गई दवाइयों और गर्भ-

निरोधकों का मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष 1968-69 में
आयात किये गये
निरोध ... 56. 26 लाख रुपये

मुफ्त वितरण
कार्यक्रम के लिए
संयुक्तराष्ट्र ... 25. 20 लाख रुपये

अमरीका की विकास एजेन्सी से 2 करोड़ गर्भनिरोधक प्राप्त हुए ।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका की विकास ऐजेन्सी और स्वीडन की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास ऐजेन्सी से 29 करोड़ 88 लाख निरोध उपहार-स्वरूप प्राप्त करने का खर्च 27,66,500 रुपये और फिल्में बनाने का कच्चा माल का खर्च 60, 000 रुपये होगा ।

हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड द्वारा सिंहभूम जिले में तांबा खनन

2069. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिंहभूम जिले में तांबा खनन सम्बन्धी हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड की एक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को किस तारीख को कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) सरकार ने राखा तांबा संभावना-क्षेत्र (प्रावस्था एक) के विकास की योजना सिद्धांत रुप से अनुमोदित कर दी है ।

(ख) वर्तमान समयावली के अनुसार योजना के 1974 तक पूरा किये जाने की संभावना है ।

(ग) पुरानी खानों से पानी निकालने तथा उन के पुनः स्थापित करने का कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

Seizure of Gold and Currency by Customs Authorities

2070. SHRI C. C. DESAI ;
SHRI G. C. NAIK ;
SHRI R. K. AMIN ;
SHRI A. DIPA ;
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total seizure by the Customs Authorities in various parts of the country in the form of gold, other articles and currencies during the last six months ; and

(b) whether any arrests were made by the Customs Authorities during the course of their raids against the people holding contraband articles and valuables and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) 2115 Kgs. of gold valued approximately Rs. 179 lakhs at the international monetary rate, Indian and foreign currency worth Rs. 44 lakhs and other goods valued at Rs. 984 lakhs, were seized under the Customs Act by the concerned authorities in various parts of the country during the period April to September, 1969.

(b) During the period April to September, 1969, 1160 persons were arrested under the Customs Act for Customs offences disclosed either during the course of searches made or otherwise.

Assessment of Tax Liability of Ministers

2071. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA ;
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO ;

SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bungalows, cars, telephones and other amenities offered to Ministers are not grossed with their incomes while assessing their tax liability ;

(b) whether these perquisites received by ordinary citizens are taxed ; and

(c) the law or the rule in the Income-tax Act which prevents the Ministers from paying tax on perquisites ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The amenities are treated as perquisites, as in all other cases, and the value thereof is computed as provided in Rule 3 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 and included in taxable salary.

(c) Does not arise.

Offer of Off-Shore Drilling Concession for South Arabia

2072. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been offered an off-shore oil concession for South Arabia ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have accepted this offer and whether it would lead to increasing our oil production or the foreign exchange earnings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). The possibilities of collaboration in oil exploration between the two countries have been discussed in a very general way. This matter may be pursued at a later date.

Reimposition of Excise duty on Tobacco

2073. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Tobacco Merchants Association from Rajamundhry, Amalapuram, Tekkalivadepalem, Behrampur, Srikakulam, Tuni, Palas, Babuva, Palakol from Andhra State over the discontent that prevails over the change in the transfer of power to the State Government to reimpose excise duty on Tobacco ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken note of the difficulties of these tobacco merchants ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Representations have been received from several trade organisations including some Tobacco Merchants' Associations in Andhra Pradesh, generally opposing the fifth Finance Commission's recommendations in this respect. The matter is proposed to be placed before the National Development Council.

Oil Drilling in Tripura

2074. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil

and Natural Gas Commission has proposed to start oil drilling in Tripura ;

(b) if so, whether the work has been started ; and

(c) the estimates of resources of oil in this area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No reliable estimate can be made until the structures have been tested by drilling.

दिल्ली में अस्पताल तथा औषधालय

2076. **श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास, तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में कुल कितनी रोगी शय्यायें हैं और वास्तव में कुल कितनी शय्याओं की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) सरकार का विचार अगले तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में कितने नये अस्पताल तथा औषधालय खोलने का है तथा कितनी अतिरिक्त रोगी शय्याओं की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ;

(ग) दिल्ली में कितने क्षय रोगी हैं तथा अस्पतालों में उनके लिए कितनी शययायें हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2164/69]

Oil Drilling at Bodra in West Bengal

2077. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil prosecting in the Bodra area has been finally abandoned or fresh attempt will be made for further drilling for oil in this area;

(b) whether fresh survey for finding oil in the coastal region of West Bengal and off its shore will be undertaken; and

(c) if so, when, if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) On the local structure near Bodra no further drilling is contemplated unless further seismic surveys give different results indicating the need for further drilling on this structure.

Seismic surveys in the area near Bodra and other areas in West Bengal are, however, proposed to be continued to find favourable structures worth testing by drilling.

(b) No such survey is envisaged in the immediate future.

(c) It is considered advisable to carry out the exploration work in inland area, before taking up the work in the coastal area and the adjoining offshore area. Further the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is not equipped for conducting seismic surveys either in the coastal area or in the offshore area, at present.

Gas found in Polashpur Area of West Bengal

2078. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether gas collected by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from Polashpur area of Contai Sub-Division of West Bengal has been examined; and

(b) if so, the result of the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that by the word "Polashpur", "Polashug" is meant. No gas was collected from this area. However, gas show near Kakhuria-Mangalchak village of Contai Sub-Division was examined and found to be marsh gas.

Survey of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Oil and Gas

2079. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been surveyed to explore the possibility of finding oil and gas in these areas;

(b) if so, what type of survey has been made;

(c) whether preliminary survey of these areas indicated any possibility of finding oil and gas there; and

(d) if so, the details about the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. Some parts of the area have been surveyed and the surveys are proposed to be continued.

(b) Geological surveys have been carried out.

(c) and (d). The possibility of the existence of favourable structural conditions has been indicated in certain parts of the region. The correct position will however be known only after the geological mapping of this group of islands is completed.

Mineral Survey of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2080. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any geological survey for finding mineral resources has been conducted in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the result of the findings; and

(d) if not, whether such survey will be conducted; and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, occurrence of limestone, chromite, asbestos, sulphur, volcanic ash, lignite, coal and clays have been recorded.

(c) Does not arise.

भारत द्वारा विकासशील देशों के सहयोग से उद्योगों की स्थापना का विश्व बैंक द्वारा विरोध

2082. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक ने विकासशील देशों के सहयोग से भारत द्वारा उद्योगों की स्थापना का विरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विश्व बैंक ने किन अन्य देशों के मामले में ऐसा ही दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है और उन देशों की सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं। विश्व बैंक ने भारत द्वारा विकासशील देशों के सहयोग से उद्योग स्थापित किये जाने पर कभी आपत्ति नहीं की। (ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

सोने का तस्कर व्यापार

2083. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब भी सोने का नियमित रूप से तस्कर व्यापार बढ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि समय-समय पर चोरी छिपे लाया गया सोना पकड़ा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत एक वर्ष में तस्कर व्यापारियों से कितने मूल्य का सोना पकड़ा गया और कितने तस्कर व्यापारी पकड़े गये, कितने तस्कर व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई तथा उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). विदेशी सोना पकड़ने के बहुत सारे मामले हुए हैं और इनसे पता चलता है कि देश में तस्कर आयात होता आ रहा है।

(ग) अक्तूबर, 1968 से सितम्बर, 1969 की अवधि में तस्कर आयात का जो सोना सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम के अधीन पकड़ा गया उसका मूल्य अन्तराष्ट्रीय दर पर 428 लाख रुपया है। विभागीय न्याय-निर्णय की कार्यवाही के अलावा, इस अवधि में चोरी छिपे रूप में लाये गये सोने से संबंधित सीमाशुल्क के अपराधों के कारण 354 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे। उनमें से 20 व्यक्तियों को उन मामलों में सजा हो गई है जिनका निर्णय किया जा चुका है।

Filing of Income-Tax Returns by Ministers

2084. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI J. MOHAMMAD IMAM :
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of those Ministers who have never filed any Income-tax return;

(b) the names of those who had filed Income-tax returns at some time or other but have not filed in the last three years; and

(c) the amount shown as income in the return when last filed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There is no Central Minister who has never filed any Income-tax return.

(b) There is no such case.

(c) It is persumed that the Hon'ble Members want to know the income returned at any time by those Ministers, who have not filed any returns during the last three years. If so, in view of reply to (b) above, the question does not arise.

Advance taken by people from Nationalised Banks

2085. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected any statistics regarding the advances taken by the people from the Banks before the nationalisation of banks and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount recovered out of it so far after the nationalisation of banks;

(c) the steps being taken to remove the difficulties, if any, in the way of recovery of the remaining advances; and

(d) who will be held responsible for this in case the remaining advances are not recovered and the manner in which it would be made up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government have not collected such statistics.

(c) and (d). Government are not aware of any difficulties created by borrowers in regard to repayment.

Revision of Policy Regarding Financial Assistance to States

2086. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the recommendation of the Fifth Finance Commission and the nationalisation of the 14 commercial banks, Government are planning to revise its policy of distribution of aids, loans and grants to the States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : (a) to (c). During the Fourth Plan period, Central assistance to the State Governments for their Plan programmes will be distributed in accordance with the criteria laid down by the National Development Council and will be channelised in the form of block loans and grants. This arrangement is not affected by the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission or the nationalisation of the major banks.

Price of Gold of Kolar and Hatti Gold Mines

2087. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings gold is taken by Government at the I. M. F. price of $35.00 an ounce, while the Hatti Gold Mines is allowed to sell its gold at higher price in the open market ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the preferential treatment to the Hatti Gold Mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C, SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings are owned by the Central Government and the gold produced by them is not sold but retained as reserve. As the Undertakings are treated as a commercial department, the gold is taken over to Government stock at the international parity rate of $35.00 an ounce, as Government is under an obligation, as the member of the I. M. F., not to acquire gold at a higher price. The gold produced by the Hatti Gold Mines, which are incorporated as a limited company, is however, not acquired by Government, but is permitted to be sold to meet the needs of industrial users on the basis of permits and at the rates fixed by the Gold Control Administrator under a formula which is mainly based on the prices obtained in the market;

Hatti Gold Mines

2088. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hatti Gold mines is still managed by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons despite the fact that the Working Group on Non-ferrous Metals and Minerals of the Scientific Advisory Committee and in its recommendations in its report to the Cabinet demand to the termination of the management agreement with them ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government are planning to amalgamate the Kolar and Hatti gold mines, if so, when ; if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Hatti Gold Mines Company Limited is a company the majority of whose shares are held by the Government of Mysore and according to the information available M/s. John Taylor and Sons are *not* "Managing" the Hutti Gold Mines. The question of management of the company is a matter for the State Government to consider. Government are not aware of any recommendation of the Working Group on Non-ferrous Metals and Minerals, submitted to the Scientific Advisory Committee, about the termination of any "Management Agreement" with M/s. John Taylor and Sons.

(c) There is no proposal for the amalgamation of the two mines.

Process design for Haldia Fertilizer Project developed by Fertilizer Corporation of India

2089. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Poland has agreed to accept the process design developed by the Fertilizer Corporation of India for the Haldia Fertilizer Project in collaboration with D.E.V.S.A. of France;

(b) if so, the reasons for their earlier refusal ;

(c) the conditions on which they have now agreed to collaborate ; and

(d) when the project is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) No. Under the arrangements now made, Fertilizer Corporation of India will assume over-all responsibility for the plant while the consortium of Polish and French firms will supply the process licences and detailed engineering for certain specified items and also supply materials and equipments to be procured from foreign sources and supervise their erection to the extent necessary.

(b) These are matters for negotiations and no reasons can be cited for views taken by the parties during the negotiations.

(c) This information is given in reply to part. (a) above.

(d) The project is still under consideration of Government and it is too early to say when it is likely to be set up.

Setting up of Iron Ore Pelletisation Plants

2090. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union

Government are considering a proposal to set up pelletisation plant or a pig iron plant at Bailadilla ;

(b) if so, the total cost of the expenditure involved ; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., has commissioned a techno-economic feasibility study on the establishment of pelletisation plant based on iron ore fines and blue dust in Bailadilla area. The feasibility report is expected by early 1970.

The estimate of capital cost of the plant will be known only on receipt of feasibility report. The final decision can be taken thereafter only.

There is no proposal at present to set up a pig iron plant.

Indian Know-how for Mineral Resources of African Countries

2091. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry were holding talks with its counter part organisations of a number of African Governments for the application of Indian Technical Know-how in harnessing the mineral resources in those countries ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those talks follow preliminary contacts established by the African Governments when their delegation visited India for UNCTAD Conference ;

(c) if so, the countries with which negotiations are taking place ; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yer. Sir.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) Technical Experts of this Ministry are having discussions with their counterparts of Nigeria and Ethiopia for providing assistance to those countries for the exploration and exploitation of minerals.

(d) A final decision can be taken after detailed requirements of assistance to be provided from these countries.

Soviet Assistance for Oil Exploration in India

2092. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. has agreed for shallow and deep water exploration for oil and extensive assistance in the expansion of existing refining capacity as well of utilization of residual oils and increased production of kerosene ; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance and when this will be given to India and how much kerosene oil will be produced in the country after their assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The U.S.S.R. has assisted the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the past by conducting seismic surveys along the Indian coast. These surveys having indicated structures favourable for oil accumulations both in shallow and deep waters, Commis-

sion has taken up departmentally the drilling in shallow waters with Russian assistance, and entered into a contract for technical assistance in designing of platform in shallow waters and training of Indian personnel. The first shallow water well in Aliabet is scheduled to be spudded by 31st March 1970.

U.S.S.R. have also expressed willingness to conduct aeromagnetic surveys of unexplored sedimentary areas, like Andaman and Nicobar Islands. U.S.S.R. have offered no assistance in deep water drilling.

U.S.S.R. have expressed willingness to assist the Indian public sector Design and Construction Organisation in the establishment of a new refinery in the public sector with standard equipment and specialised materials as well as specialised proceses.

Production of kerosene within the country will increase with the establishment of every new refinery. In the meantime, the deficits between the demand and supply are being imported from U.S.S.R.

Booking of Beds in Private Hospitals by Government

2093. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government propose to book beds in hospitals run by Trusts and charitable institutions for patients recommended indoor treatment by Government doctors ;

(b) if so, whether patients would be free to choose a reserved bed in a private hospital or Government hospital ;

(c) if so, the main purpose of the Scheme ; and

(d) whether this scheme will cost more to the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). To encourage the growth of co-operative and philanthropic institutions rendering medical aid to people in the rural areas, Government is considering grant of financial assistance to such bodies. The details have not yet been worked out.

Setting up of Bigger Power Stations and Transmission System

2094. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has suggested that India should go in for bigger power stations and step up the transmission system ;

(b) if so, whether this would cut down the power costs ;

(c) whether he has suggested that India should have power units on Soviet lines ; and

(d) if so, how far this system will help India ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). While I was in USSR recently I observed enormous advance made by that country in power development. In thermal power stations, generation at low costs has been possible by installation of large size generating units of higher overall efficiency. Accordingly, I have suggested that in our country in areas where the demands for power are high and are growing at a rapid rate, the planning for future thermal stations should be on the basis of generating units of 200 MW capacity. The capital cost per kW installed, fuel consumption per kWh generated and the cost of generation are

expected to be reduced by installation of large size thermal units.

Reduction in Expenditure of State

2095. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked three States to reduce the expenditure, as they have been running persistent overdrafts to the Reserve Bank ;

(b) if so, whether a team of experts of the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission visited the States ;

(c) if so, whether they have made any recommendations to them ; and

(d) if so, what are the recommendations and how far they have been helpful to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A Central Team of Officers of the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission visited Assam, Orissa and Rajasthan in May/June, 1969 to discuss the financial problems facing those States. The team's recommendations were directed mainly towards economies in expenditure, better collection of dues and review of rates. The recommendations have been communicated to the State Governments concerned for necessary action.

Seizure of Unaccounted Money from Film Stars.

2096. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of unaccounted money seized from the film stars during the last one year :

(b) the names of the Cinema stars from whom the unaccounted moneys have been seized ;

(c) the number of cases charged in connection with the above incidents ; and

(d) the number of persons convicted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) During the last one year ended 31-10-1969, no unaccounted money was seized from the film stars.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Missing of Income Tax Documents in respect of a Former Chief Minister's Son

2097. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 310 on the 4th August, 1969 regarding missing of Income-tax documents relating to the son of a former Chief Minister and state :

(a) whether the investigations into the theft of documents and the fixing of responsibility thereof has since been completed;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the details of the Income-tax involvement indicating the penalties if levied, of the former Chief Minister's son and since when the cases against him are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Regular assessments upto assessment year 1964-65 have been completed. The taxes and penalties levied in respect of the assessment years 1955-56 to 1964-65 are as under :-

Income Tax	Rs. 14,02,256
Wealth Tax	Rs. 57,970
Gift Tax	Rs. 40,150
Penalty and penal interest.	Rs. 7,94,934
	Rs. 22,95,310

The above mentioned assessments were completed in March 1965 and prosecution for concealment of income was launched on 27-7-1966. The prosecution is still before the Court.

Fertilizer Plant at Bhatinda

2098. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given ro Unstarred Question No. 3759 on the 18th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether any final decision on the location of the fertiliser plant at Bhatinda has since been taken by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor and whether this is likely to be included in the Fourth Plan, specially in view of the fact that the share of Punjab in heavy industries has been very little as compared to other States and the State is capable of meeting country's deficit in food-grains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND MATALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal is under consideration in consultation with the State Government of Punjab and others concerned. As regards the inclusion of the project in the State's Fourth Plan, it is for the State Government to consider it. There is no proposal to include the project in the Central Sector.

Writing off the Outstanding Income Tax Arrears

2099. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3760 on the 18th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the recommendations made in the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Central Direct Taxes Administration for writing off the outstanding Incometax arrears ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount involved therein; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time likely to be taken in coming to a decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The recommendations made in the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Central Direct Taxes Administration for the writing off of outstanding demands which are clearly irrecoverable have been accepted broadly with certain procedural modification.

Zonal Committees consisting of three Commissioners of Incometax in the zone will consider the writing off of outstanding demands exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in each case if these are found to be clearly irrecoverable. For cases of write off of below Rs. 1 lakh, Committees consisting of Commissioner of Incometax, the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Incometax concerned and the Incometax officer concerned are being set up.

Full impact of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission will be known only after sometime and as such the question of furnishing the amount likely to be written off consequent upon accepting the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Central Direct Taxes Administration does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

मोतीपुर (बिहार) में नया तापीय बिजली घर

2100. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी विशेषज्ञ उत्तर बिहार में बिजली की सप्लाई की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये मुजफ्फपुर और मोतीहारी के बीच मोतीपुर या चकिया में एक नया तापीय बिजली घर खोलने के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मोतीपुर तथा चकिया के बीच एक बिजली घर खोल कर उत्तर बिहार के विकास में सहयोग देने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो जांच पड़ताल का क्या निष्कर्ष निकला हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ङ). उत्तरी बिहार में नये ताप बिजली केन्द्र के प्रस्तावित प्रतिष्ठापन के संबंध में बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा इस समय विस्तार पूर्वक अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा रहा है। अनुसंधान कार्य का परिणाम, बिजली केंद्र का प्रस्तावित स्थल और स्कीम के ब्यौरे का अनुसंधान कार्य के पूर्ण होने पर ही, पता चलेगा।

चम्पारन जिलों में गण्डक नहर क्षेत्रों में पानी जमा हो जाने के विरुद्ध विधायकों का अभ्यावेदन

2101. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विधान सभा तथा संसद् के कुछ सदस्यों ने इस वर्ष चम्पारन जिला सहायता समिति की बैठक में बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में गण्डक नहर के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ आ जाने तथा वहां पानी खड़ा हो जाने के प्रश्न की ओर ध्यान दिलाया था और क्या उन्होंने इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये अनुरोध किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या चम्पारन के जिला अधिकारियों ने गण्डक नहर के उच्च अधिकारियों के परामर्श से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(घ) क्या उन क्षेत्रों के अधिकारियों को जहां पानी खड़ा हो जाता है, केन्द्रीय सरकार आदेश जारी नहीं कर सकती, और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या तथा कब तक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क). जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ). अगस्त, 1969 में चम्पारण जिले में गण्डक नहर के कमान् क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ आ गई थी और पानी जमा हो गया था। यह विशेष रूप से 23 अगस्त, 1969 से 7 सितम्बर, 1969 तक की अवधि के दौरान असाधारण और भारी वर्षापात के परिणाम स्वरूप हुआ था जबकि अधिकतम 30" से 40" तक वर्षा रिकार्ड की गई थी। इस भारी वर्षापात के परिणामस्वरूप निचले क्षेत्रों में पानी जमा हो गया और चोर्स (प्राकृतिक-नीची जगह) पानी से भर गए और उनके ऊपर से पानी बहने लगा। उस समय नदियों में भी बाढ़ें आ गई थी और इसलिए इन जल निकास नलियों के उच्च बाढ़ स्तर के कारण प्राकृतिक निकास चैनल में इस एकत्रित जल का प्रवाह धीमा था।

गण्डक नहर कमान में निकास प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के लिए गण्डक परियोजना अनुमान में पृथक प्रबंध है। इस कार्य के लिए विस्तृत अनुसंधान हाथ में लिया गया है। समस्त गण्डक नहर कमान में निकास प्रणाली से सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान और आयोजन में तेजी लाने के लिए वर्तमान स्टाफ को बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव पर नदी घाटी परियोजना प्रशासन सतर्कता से विचार कर रहा है। इस बीच, कमान में निकास कार्यों के उचित आयोजन और अनुसंधान के लिए विस्तृत अनुदेश क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों को भेज दिये गये हैं। केन्द्रीय सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्री जब हाल ही में 29 नवम्बर को पटना का दौरा करने गये थे, इन अनुसंधानों को शीघ्र करने पर बल दिया था।

गण्डक परियोजना के लिए अधिक धन

2102. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों के राष्ट्रीकरण के बाद गण्डक परियोजना के परियोजना कार्य को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए कुछ और धन दिये जाने की संभावना है, ताकि मुजफ्फरपुर तथा सारन जिलों को लाभ पहुंच सके ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अक्तूबर, 1969 में गण्डक परियोजना के मुख्य अभियन्ता को दिल्ली बुलाया गया था, ताकि परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक धन दिया जा सके ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस काम में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) केवल प्रमुख बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से ही उन संसाधनों में वृद्धि नहीं हो जायेगी जो राज्यों में वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की नीति यह है कि वे राष्ट्रीय नीति एवं उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप ही धन उधार दें और अपने जमा संसाधनों का अभिनिवेश करें। इससे राज्य सरकारों के धन उधार लेने वाले कार्यक्रमों के लिए ऋण-सहायता भी शामिल होगी।

(ख) से (घ). अक्तूबर, 1969 में गण्डक परियोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त धन की आवश्यकताओं पर राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श हुआ था जिसमें परियोजना का मुख्य अभियंता शामिल था। यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

Installation of Light Diesel Pumps by Indian Oil Corporation for Boosting Green Revolution

2103. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS : be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation is proposing to instal pumps for supply of light diesel oil at selected locations all over the country at the door step of the farmer for boosting green revolution;

(b) if so, how many such pumps will be set up in Rajasthan, district-wise and by when they will be set up;

(c) the consumption of this type of oil in Rajasthan per year: and

(d) the publicity done in the country for inducing the farmers to take advantage of the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a). Yes.

(b) 20 LDO barrel outlets have already been set up in the various districts of Rajasthan (Jaipur—5, Jodhpur—1, Pali—4, Nagaur—1, Barmer—3, Jalore—4 and Sirohi—2) and five more such outlets are expected to be set up (Jalore-2 and Sirohi—3) by the end of December, 1969.

(c) In Rajasthan, 65,000 Tonnes of light diesel oil were sold during 1963, and 43,868 Tonnes have been despatched upto the end of October of the current year.

(d) Publicity is done through the Press, talks to specialised audiences and holding inaugural functions attended by farmers, District and Panchayat Officers. It is also contemplated to reach farmers through the leaflets in different regional languages and utilization of Farmers Forums of the All India Radio.

Hindustan Zinc Smelter

2104. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the machines installed at the Hindustan Zinc Smelter are working on their full installed capacity;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and since when they are not working as such;

(c) whether it is a fact that the mining equipment costing about Rs. 80 lakhs of this smelter remained lying at Bombay Port uncleared for a period of two years;

(d) whether those equipments were damaged due to rains and bad storage at Bombay; and

(e) if so, the persons responsible for this negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Zinc Smelter is working at about 70 per cent of its rated capacity from September, 1968 onwards. Initially, the reduced production was due to lack of off-take of single superphosphate, one of the by-products, but subsequently the restriction in production was continued because of the shortage of zinc concentrates.

(c) Mining equipment valued at about Rs. 80 lakhs meant for use in Zawar mines remained at Bombay Port uncleared by the previous management of the Metal Corporation of India for a period of about 18 months.

(d) Yes, Sir. A part of the equipment by prolonged storage, got deteriorated. In particular, electrical and sophisticated instruments were badly damaged mostly due to rust.

(e) The prolonged storage at the Bombay Port was during the time of the previous management, the Metal Corporation of India who were unable to raise funds for the payment of customs duty and port charges. After the acquisition of the undertaking by the Government, arrangements were made to get the equipment released from the customs and port authorities and to transport them to the Zawar Mines. After necessary repairs and replacements, the equipment is at present in the process of installation.

Hindustan Zinc Smelter

2105. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Zinc Smelter is expected to double its capacity to 36,000 tons of zinc ; if so, by what time ; and

(b) whether the orders for necessary machines and equipment for doubling its capacity have been placed ; if so, what is the indigenous component and what is the foreign component and by what time they will be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO). (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. A Project Report is being prepared at present for doubling the capacity of the existing Zinc Smelter and the same is expected to be received by March-April, 1970. The expansion of the Smelter is likely to be completed by the end of 1973-74. Details regarding indigenous and foreign components of the equipment and machinery required for the expansion will be known after receipt of the Project Report.

Foreign Exchange for Members of Parliament And Others to Visit Foreign Countries

2106. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the foreign exchange in Dollars or Sterling allowed to Members of Parliament, Tourists, Businessmen and Members of Delegations per day when they visit foreign countries ;

(b) whether the foreign exchange allowed to an M. P. is the lowest as compared with the exchange given to other category of people going abroad ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the foreign exchange to Members of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Members of Parliament are provided with a special quota of foreign exchange as admissible to industrialists or others to enable them to go abroad. Some time back this quota was enhanced from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 9,000 for each term of a Member. Releases from this quota are made at the rate of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 per day as may be requested by the Member.

If a Member goes abroad on hospitality acceptable in terms of current policy, foreign exchange for personal incidental expenses is released at a higher rate than the normal admissible rate to others for such purposes.

If a Member goes abroad in his capacity as a businessman or as the Member of a Delegation, he obtains releases of foreign exchange on the same scales as applicable to others in that category. The release of foreign exchange on such account is outside his quota as a Member of Parliament.

Details of releases of foreign exchange for other categories are mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(d) There is no proposal to make any change in the present arrangements.

कलकत्ता में निजाम पैलेस सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट होस्टल

2107. **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता में निजाम पैलेस सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट होस्टल सरकार की देखरेख में चल रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस होस्टल में काम करने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों पर वे सब नियम अब तक लागू नहीं किये गये, जो ऐसे अन्य केन्द्रीय संगठनों में काम करने वाले अन्य कर्मचारियों पर लागू हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों में बड़ा असंतोष फैला हुआ है क्योंकि इस होस्टल द्वारा इन कर्मचारियों के वेतन, आवास तथा अवकाश आदि के बारे में अभी तक नियम नहीं बनाये हैं, जबकि अन्य सरकारी होस्टलों में ऐसे नियम विद्यमान हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि होस्टल में काम करने वाले लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को अन्य स्थानों में काम करने वाले अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तरह अवकास, वेतन आदि की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं परन्तु ये सुविधायें अभी तक अन्य कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध नहीं की गई हैं ; और

(ङ) इस बारे में एक समान नियम कब लागू किये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रकार के सभी नियम जो कि समान केन्द्रीय संगठनों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों पर लागू होते हैं वे इस होस्टल के कर्मचारियों पर भी लागू हैं सिवाय छूट्टियों के सम्बन्ध में ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों में नियमित कर्मचारी तथा कार्य प्रभारित कर्मचारी हैं । कार्य प्रभारित कर्मचारी विभिन्न नियमों से संचालित होते हैं । होस्टल में कोई कार्य प्रभारित कर्मचारी नहीं है । छुट्टियों तथा वेतन सम्बन्धी सभी सुविधायें जो कि समान संगठनों में अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध हैं, वे इन कर्मचारियों को भी उपलब्ध हैं, सिवाय बन्द छुट्टी (क्लोज्ड हालीडे) के सम्बन्ध में ।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकारी होस्टल कलकत्ता के कर्मचारियों को समान संगठनों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध पूर्ण छुट्टियां देने का विषय विचाराधीन है तथा उस पर शीघ्र निर्णय लिया जायेगा ।

तस्करी का माल पकड़ने के लिए पुरस्कार

2108. **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वित्त मंत्रालय की गाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों को कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा बम्बई जैसे सीमावर्ती शहरों में तस्कर माल आदि को पकड़ने में समय समय जितना उनसे अपेक्षित है उससे अधिक काम करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व, इन ड्राइवरों को तस्कर माल ले जाने वाले ट्रकों को पकड़ने पर इनाम दिया जाता था जिस से इनको बड़ा प्रोत्साहन मिलता था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस पद्धति को कुछ समय पूर्व त्याग दिया गया है और इन ड्राइवरों के वेतनक्रम भी अन्य सरकारी विभागों में काम कर रहे ड्राइवरों के वेतनक्रमों से कम हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इन ड्राइवरों ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया था और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र०चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं । जब वे काम के निर्धारित समय के बाद कार्य करते हैं तो उन्हें अतिरिक्त समय का भत्ता दिया जाता है ।

(ख) तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारी, जिसमें सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग के ड्राइवर भी शामिल हैं, राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार पाने के हकदार हैं । माल पकड़ने के मामलों में वे यथास्थिति नकद पुरस्कार पाने के भी हकदार हैं ।

(ग) जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, इस परिपाटी को छोड़ा नहीं गया है ।

सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क विभागों में कार्य करने वाले ड्राइवरों के वेतनमानों के सम्बन्ध में, द्वितीय वेतन आयोग ने, मोटर गाड़ी के ड्राइवरों के लिए दो अलग-अलग वेतन मानों की सिफारिश की है, अर्थात् हल्की तथा मंझोली प्रकार की मोटर गाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों के लिये रु० 110-3-131-4-139 का वेतन-

मान और भारी गाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों के लिए अथवा जहां कार्य का समय नियमित रूप से लम्बा हो अथवा असाधारण रूप से दुःसाध्य हो, उन मामलों में वेतन-मान रु० 110-3-131-4-155-द० रो०-4-175-5 180 का वेतन-मान। वेतन आयोग द्वारा सुझाये गये मार्ग-दर्शक सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों के ड्राइवरों के वेतन-मान-निर्धारित किये गये हैं। सीमा-शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभागों में, मोटर ड्राइवरों की नियुक्ति 110-139 रु० के निम्नतर वेतन-मान में की जाती है और सरकार के विभिन्न सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले ड्राइवरों के लिए निर्धारित किया गया यह एक आम वेतन-मान है।

(घ) कुछ ड्राइवरों से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों पर सरकार ने विचार किया था और उन्हें अस्वीकार कर दिया।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र

2109. **श्री यशपाल सिंह** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिला एक पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, स्वास्थ्य रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में वहां की स्थानीय कठिनाइयों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त जिले में सुविधाओं के न होने के कारण लोग मौत के शिकार हो जाते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां की स्थिति को देखते हुए, उस क्षेत्र के विभिन्न स्थानों पर परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र खोलने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपती चन्द्र शेखर) : (क) और (ख). ये ऐसे मामले हैं जो पूर्णतः राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्धित हैं। अपेक्षित सूचना भेजने के लिए उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है जो प्राप्त होने पर सदन में प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल में 14 ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र और 2 शहरी परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र पहले ही चल रहे है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पौड़ी गढ़वाल का पौड़ी अस्पताल

2110. **श्री यशपाल सिंह** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला पौड़ी गढ़वाल के पौड़ी अस्पताल के डाक्टर रोगियों को दवा नहीं देते हैं और उनको बाजार से दवा खरीदने के लिए कहते हैं तथा अस्पताल की दवाइयां बाजार में बेची जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मोदी उद्योग समूह पर सरकार की बकाया आय-कर की राशि

2111. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोदी उद्योग समूह द्वारा आय-कर तथा अन्य करों के कारण सरकार को कुल कितना धन दिया जाना है और विभिन्न मदों का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह किन किन वर्षों से सम्बन्धित है;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कुछ मामले न्यायालय के भी विचाराधीन पड़े हैं; और

(ग) सरकार इस उद्देश्य से क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि यह राशि भविष्य में और अधिक न बढ़ने पाए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). एकाधिकार जांच आयोग रिपोर्ट, 1965 में उल्लिखित मोदी समूह के मामलों में (i) बकाया आय-कर (ii) न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े मामलों तथा (iii) आय-कर की बकाया में वृद्धि नहीं होने देने के लिए की जा रही कार्यवाही के बारे में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Arrears of Income Tax Above Rs. 5 Lakhs

2112. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2021 on the 4th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether information regarding the arrears of Income-tax above Rs. 5 lakhs in the cases of 75 families of Monopolists named by the Mahalanobis Commission has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. The information is still being collected.

(b) Question does not arise.

Doctors Going Abroad for Higher Studies

2113. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3793 on the 18th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether information regarding the Doctors going abroad for higher studies has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the figures furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, 452 Indian doctors (including 14 doctors in Veterinary Science) were given foreign exchange to go abroad for higher studies during the last 3 years. The yearwise figures are as follows :—

1966	—	143
1967	—	154
1968	—	106
1969 (upto June)	—	49

Deposits of Diamonds, Nickel and Lead in Orissa

2114. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether large deposits of diamond, nickel and lead have been discovered in some parts of Orissa ; and

(b) if so, whether the total extent of the deposits has been assessed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Large reserves of nickel ore in the Sukinda Tehsil of Cuttack district and a sizeable deposit of lead ore in the Sargipalli area of Sundergarh district have been located by the Geological Survey of India. No deposit of diamond has been discovered.

(b) Exploration so far carried out by the Geological Survey of India has revealed 14 million tonnes of nickel ore at Sukinda. The reserves of lead ore inferred at Sargipalli are about 1 million tonnes. Further proving operations are in progress.

अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिये सरकारी आवास आरक्षित करना

2115. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सम्पदा निदेशालय के 8 सितम्बर, 1969 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या ओ० एम० 12035 (एस) / 69-पोल (2) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिये सरकारी आवास के आरक्षण के बारे में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से जानकारी मांगी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मंत्रालय से प्राप्त जानकारी का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सूचना केवल कुछ मंत्रालयों/विभागो से प्राप्त हुई है । इसी दौरान, यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि टाइप I और II की रिक्तयों का 5 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जाति के कर्मचारियों को जो इन टाइप के पात्र हैं, आवंटन के लिए उपलब्ध की जाये । इस प्रयोजन के लिये विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों से आवेदन-पत्र आमन्त्रित किये गये हैं तथा यह रिआयत केवल उन्हीं को दी जायेगी जो विशेष रूप से इस लाभ के लिये मांग करेंगे । इसके अतिरिक्त, अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जाति के कर्मचारी जो इन टाइप के पात्र हैं और जो सामान्य प्रतीक्षा सूची में काफी प्रवर हैं तथा उसमें सम्मिलित हैं, उन्हें सामान्य पूल के कोटे से उनकी बारी पर आवंटन होगा ।

Supply of Essential Equipment to meet Power needs of Northern Region

2116. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northern Regional Electricity Board at its meeting held at Udaipur in September this year had sought Central Government's help in the supply of essential equipment in order to meet the power needs of the region in view of the fact that while the delivery of equipment had become uncertain their prices have also risen by 25 per cent to 50 per cent ; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the demands and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Resolution submitted by the Northern Regional Electricity Board,

Government's attention has been drawn to the problems arising out of delays in the delivery and high prices of heavy electrical plant and equipment and shortage of other materials essential for electrification programme.

A Committee has been set up by the Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for reviewing the progress of manufacture and supply of power generating equipment and ancillaries by indigenous manufacturing units and for co-ordinating the progress of manufacture with the progress of execution of the respective projects. A high level Committee has also been appointed to go into the details of prices and to fix suitable prices for the power generating plant and equipment manufactured indigenously. In respect of scarce materials, the matter has been taken up with the Ministries concerned to improve the supplies of these materials. The progress in this regard is being reviewed from time to time.

LIC Investments in Private Sector

2117. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of Life Insurance Corporation Investment in the Private Sector has been on the decline since 1967-68 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the decline of the already meagre investment of the LIC funds in private sector over this period ;

(c) whether this decline reflects the major change in the investment policy of the Corporation ; if so, the precise change in the policy ; and

(d) whether in view of the performance during the current year the Corporation investments in private sector are likely to go down ; if so, to what extent and what steps, if any, are being taken by Government to ensure that pricate sector is given its due of the Corporation investments?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) It is a fact that the percentage (though not the absolute quantum) of LIC's investment in the private sector declined from 19% as at the end of 1967-68 to 17.8% at the end of 1968-69. This downward trend however had begun much earlier. On 31st December, 1961, the percentage was 22.1%. It fluctuated between 19.2% to 19.7% beeween 31.3.63 and 31.3.66 and had come down to 19% on 31.3.67 and 31.3.68 ;

(b) As stated earlier, the absolute quantum of LIC's investment in the private sector has not declined. This will be evident from the fact that LIC's investment in the private sector as at the end of the last 3 financial years was as under :

(Rs. in crores)

31-3-1967	189.19
31-3-1968	211.98
31-3-1969	223.98

The reasons for a decline in the proportion of LIC's investment in the private sector are :

(i) Relatively fewer proposals for underwriting and term loans ;

(ii) Paucity of good series in the market.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) According to the present trends the quantum of LIC's investment in the private sector is not likely to go down during the current year.

Diversion of PL 480 Funds

2118. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of PL-480 accumulated rupee funds ;

(b) how far the appropriation of the funds has so far been authorised indicating the nature and names of the products on

which the funds are to be utilised and the amount of funds to be spent on each of them ; and

(c) whether any specific proposals from the U. S. Government are under consideration of the Government of India for large-scale appropriation or diversion of these funds ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total rupee payments made to the U. S. till 30.9.1969 on account of PL 480 imports amounted to Rs. 2168.37 crores. Of these, the funds utilised till 30.9.1969 were Rs. 1940.64 crores and the balance available for utilisation, as on 1.10.1969 was Rs. 227.73 crores. Use-wise distribution of these funds is given below :

(Rs. crores)

	Accruals	Expenditures	Balance
1. Loans to G. O. I.	1359.23	1300.25	58.98
2. Grants to G. O. I.	387.40	349.33	38.07
3. Cooley loans to Indo-US enterprises :	138.44	74.18	64.26
4. US-uses :	283.30	216.88	66.42
TOTAL	2168.37	1940.64	227.73

(b) It is presumed that the word 'products' appearing in part (b) of the question is a typing error for the word 'projects'. Details of the funds utilised (*i. e.* expenditures) till 30.9.1969 are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 2165/69]. The balances are earmarked for the purposes indicated above.

(c) The U. S. Government has recently authorised a grant of Rs. 105 crores from their U. S. uses rupees to the newly established Rural Electrification Corporation. The question of utilising a small portion of these funds towards supporting credit for fertiliser distribution is also being examined. No other specific proposals for large-scale appropriation or diversion of these funds is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Need for Maintenance of Quality and strength of Fertilizers and Pesticides

2119. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement by Dr. Kanailal Bhattacharjee, West Bengal Agricultural Minister, on the 12th September, 1969, stressing on the need for maintaining quality and strength of the fertilizers and pesticides to be produced by the manufacturers in India ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure standards of fertilizers and pesticides ; and

(c) whether the Indian Standard Institute or any other agency has laid down such standards ; if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken to evolve such standards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की नगरीय तथा ग्रामीण शाखाएं

2121. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की नगरीय तथा ग्रामीण शाखाओं की प्रतिशतता कितनी थी ;

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इन बैंकों में से प्रत्येक बैंक ने नगरों में तथा ग्रामों में कितनी-कितनी शाखाएं खोली हैं ; और

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। **ग्रन्थालय में रख दिये गये। देखिए** संख्या LT—2166/69]

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बैंकों से यह आग्रह करता रहा है कि वे अपनी नयी शाखायें देहातों में खोलें जिनमें से कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत शाखाएं ऐसे स्थानों पर खोली जानी चाहिए जहां बैंक की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। बैंकों को इस बात के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित किया गया है कि वे कई गांवों के बीच सहायक शाखायें खोल कर या चलती फिरती गाड़ियों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण केन्द्रों में बैंक-सम्बन्धी सुविधायें प्रदान करें।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने, बैंकों की शाखाओं का विस्तार करने के उद्देश्य से समन्वित कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए बैंकरों की जो समिति नियुक्त की थी, उसने अभी हाल में ही अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है और रिजर्व बैंक उस पर विचार कर रहा है।

बिड़ला कम्पनी को बिजली की सप्लाई

2122. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में विरोधी पक्ष के नेता ने 17 अक्तूबर, 1969 को प्रधान मंत्री को एक तार भेजा था जिसमें प्रार्थना की गई थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बिड़ला कम्पनी को वास्तविक लागत से कम दर पर बिजली सप्लाई करने के बारे में किये गये समझौते को रद्द करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार तुरन्त कार्यवाही करे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं। तार में यह कहा गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार बिरला समूह को उत्पादन लागत से 40 प्रतिशत कम कीमत पर दीर्घकालीन आधार पर और 55000 किलोवाट बिजली बेचने का विचार रखती है और प्रधान मंत्री से प्रार्थना की गई है कि वे इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करके सौदे को रोक दें।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से वास्तविक स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

विभिन्न बैंकों से कांग्रेस दल द्वारा लिया गया ऋण

2123. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कांग्रेस दल द्वारा विभिन्न बैंकों को ऋण के रूप में 15 लाख रुपये देय हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक बैंक को ऋण और ब्याज के रूप में कितनी राशि देय है और वह कब से बकाया है ; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने ऋण और ब्याज वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). बैंकों द्वारा अपनायी जाने वाली आम परिपाटी के अनुसार बैंकों के किन्ही विशेष खातेदारों के बारे में इस प्रकार की जानकारी नहीं दी जाती।

जून, 69 में हुए साम्यवादी पार्टियों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के लिए मंजूर की गई विदेशी मुद्रा

2124. **श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री 4 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2113 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 69 में मास्को में हुए साम्यवादी पार्टियों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों में से प्रत्येक को सरकार द्वारा कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई है ; और

(ख) उनके द्वारा बाहर से लाई गई वस्तुओं के लिये उनसे कितना सीमा शुल्क वसूल किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जिन तीन व्यक्तियों को विशेष रूप से इस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए यात्रा सम्बन्धी अनुमति दी गई थी उनमें से श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त को प्रासंगिक व्यय के लिए 15 पौण्ड दिये गये थे ; बाकी दोनों को केवल यात्रा सम्बन्धी अनुमति ही दी गयी थी ।

(ख) उनके सामान के बारे में उनसे सामान्य रूप से मौखिक घोषणा करवा ली गई थी । वे जो सामान लाये थे, उस पर इस मौखिक घोषणा के आधार पर कोई सीमा-शुल्क नहीं लगता था ।

अशोक मार्केटिंग लिमिटेड के निदेशकों पर आय-कर निर्धारण

2125. **नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री 5 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2211 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अशोक मार्केटिंग लिमिटेड, जो 17 जुलाई, 1948 को स्थापित किया गया था ; के निदेशकों पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितना आय-कर लगाया गया था ; और

(ख) इस अवधि में उनसे आय-कर की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई और शेष राशि वसूल करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). जिस पहले प्रश्न का उल्लेख किया गया है उस के उत्तर में बताई गई तारीख अर्थात् 31 अगस्त, 1969 को, श्री मदन लाल पांड्या, श्री बृज मोहन बागड़िया और श्री नील रतन खैतान, अशोक मार्किटिंग लि० के निदेशक थे । वे अभी भी निदेशक हैं ।

इस कम्पनी के निदेशकों में से किसी भी निदेशक के मामले में पिछले तीन निर्धारण वर्षों अर्थात् 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70, के सम्बन्ध में कर-निर्धारण पूरे नहीं हुए हैं । तथापि, सबसे बाद में पूरे किये गये निर्धारणों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है । [**ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया, देखिये** संख्या LT—2167/69.]

Revenue Receipts during 1969-70

2126. SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total receipts through Customs and Excise during the current financial year starting from the Ist April, 1969 to-date ; and

(b) the targets as regards the receipts through various sources of revenue and whether the actual receipts have kept pace

with the targets or not and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total collections from the Customs and Central Excise duties during the current financial year from 1st April, 1969 to 31st October, 1969 are approximately Rs. 1050 crores (Provisional).

(b) The Sanctioned Budget Estimates for the current financial year in respect of the various heads of revenue are given below :

(Rupees in crores)

1.	Customs	435.20
2.	Central Excise (excluding certain cesses).	1,499.64
3.	Income-tax (Including Corporation Tax)	688.50
4.	Estate Duty	7.50
5.	Wealth-tax	12.00
6.	Gift-tax	1.50

The collections from the Customs and Central Excise duties during the first seven months of the current financial year, work out to 53.6 per cent and 54.4 per cent respectively of the Sanctioned Budget Estimates as against pro-rata expectation of 58.33 per cent. The collections from Customs duty have fallen short mainly under Import duties, due to lesser imports. The collections from the Central Excise duties have not so far kept pace with the expectation mainly because of the fact that the Madras Refinery want into production only at the end of June, 1969, whereas it was expected to yield revenue from March, 1969.

In so far as receipts from Direct taxes are concerned, they have kept pace with the Sanctioned Budget Estimates.

Formulation of Interim Budget

2127. SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several senior Economists including Dr. R. K. Hazari, author of the recent report on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy, have favoured the formulation of an interim budget ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and b) In a speech to the Rotary Club of Bombay, Dr. R. K. Hazari did advocate formulation of an interim budget. However, Government do not consider it necessary to do so at this juncture.

Payments of Incometax by Firms Companies and industrialists

2129. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of firms, companies, concerns or industrialists who paid Incometax of more than fifty thousand rupees or who paid rupees fifty thousand or as penalty in 1967, 1968 and 1969 (upto October) and including the last balances, if any ;

(b) the amount received in these years ;

(c) the parties fined and the amount received ; and

(d) the number of those who paid more than a lakh of rupees and how many parties were ordered to pay more than rupees one crores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). No separate statistics regarding the demands raised and collection of taxes and penalties above specified monetary limits such as Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 1 crore are readily available. The demands are of different nature such as advance tax, provisional assessment and regular assessment. The collections are also on account of Advance tax, Provisional Assessment, Self-Assesment, current and arrear demands etc. Similarly, the penal-

ties are levied under the various provisions of law for late filing of return of income, non-production of books of accounts, concealment of income, filing wrong estimates of advance tax payable and for failure to furnish an estimate of advance tax payable in the case of a person who has not been previously aesessed. The collection of the above statistics will involve considerable time and labour.

The net income-tax collections during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 were, however, as under :—

(In crorers of rupees)

Year	*Total income-tax revenue* collections
1966-67	637.43
1967-68	635.95
1968-69	673.23

तस्करी के माल का पकड़ा जाना

2130. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से लेकर अब तक बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास में तस्करी का कितना माल पकड़ा गया ;

(ख) क्या-क्या वस्तुएं बरामद की गई तथा उसमें सोना कितना था ;

(ग) कुल कितने मूल्य का सोना पकड़ा गया ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनमें राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित अधिकारी कितने हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). एक वितरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है, जिसमें 1-1-69 से 21-11-1969 तक की अवधि में बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में पकड़े गये तस्कर आयात-निर्यात के माल का, जिसमें सोना भी शामिल है, स्थूल विवरण, मात्रा तथा मूल्य दिया गया है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT— 2168/69]

(घ) 1-1-1969 से 21-11-1969 तक की अवधि में सीमाशुल्क सम्बन्धी अपराधों के कारण गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 484 है जिनमें एक अराजपत्रित अधिकारी भी शामिल है।

Hundi Transactions

2132. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation from the Bombay Shroffs' Association has been made to the Government regarding the 'hundi' transactions ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) the reaetion of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY of FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No recent representation has been received from the Bombay Shroffs' Association. However, a representation was received in 1965 from the Shikarpuri Shroffs' Association, Bombay regarding the difficulties experienced by them due to searches carried out by the Income-tax Department in those days.

(c) The matter was considered and an assurance was given that the cases of persons who had been black listed by the Department would be taken up for expenditious disposal.

Controlling of Oil India Ltd. By Burmah Oil Company

2133. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started negotiations with the Burmah Oil Company regarding controlling of Oil India Ltd. ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS : (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 70 in the Lok Sabha on 11.11. 1968. Government have not started any further negotiations with Burmah Oil Company for acquiring controlling interest in Oil India Ltd.

(b) Does not arise.

Overdraft to All India Congress Party by Banks

2134. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the statement made recently by the Treasurer of the All India Congress Party that in connection with the expenses of Prime Minister's election tour, the Congress Party had incurred expenditure of lakhs of rupees and as a result thereof the Party had taken overdraft of Rs. 5 lakhs from the banks ;

(b) If so, the names of the banks who had given overdraft to the Party ; and

(c) the names of other political parties who have been allowed overdraft by the nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Information about any transactions which the All India Congress Party may have had with any bank, whether in connection with the Prime Minister's election tour in her capacity as a Party leader or those of other leaders of the Congress Party, is not available with Government. Under Section 16(1) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1969, banks are not expected to divulge such information relating to their constituents.

The questions also relate to the internal matters of a political party which are not primarily the concern of Government, and thus appear to attract rules 41(2) (viii) and 41(2) (xviii) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House.

Policy regarding Overdraft to the Political Parties by the Nationalised Banks

2135. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government in allowing overdraft to the political parties, business houses, social organisations, by the nationalised banks ; and

(b) whether thare is any move to ban such overdraft by the nationalised banks and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) and (b). In granting advances, banks are expected to satisfy themselves about the merits of the request and to assure themselves as to the safety of the funds so advanced. As regards the credit facilities to business houses, the policy is to ensure that the legitimate credit needs of all productive enterprises are met.

Materinty Hospital at Kalakankar Built by Madam Svetlana

2136. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madam Svetlana has built a hospital in memory of her Indian husband late Shri Brajesh Singh, for maternity arrangement for women and children at Kalakankar which she desires to maintain herself in order to keep the hospital away from the influence of the Government and politicians ; and

(b) in view of the allegations that hospitals managed by the foreign Christian Missionaries are the hot bed of Poilitics for conversion, whether this maternity centre will be free from any undue political pressure that may be brought in the names of philanthrophy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). The required information is not readily available. Government of Uttar Pradesh is being addressed for details.

Talks With Soviet Minister For Supply of Equipment For Thermal Power Station Bokaro

2137. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of talks he had with the Soviet Minister of Electric Power Development and Electrification during his recent visit to Moscow ; and

(b) the time by which thee quipment for a thermal power station that will supply electricity to the metallurgical plant in Bokaro will be received in India ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) I went to Moscow enroute to Tabilisi where I attended as a special U. N. Invitee, the Inter Reginal Seminar on 'Food Damage, prevention Measures and Management'. I took this opportunity to discuss with the U.S.S.R. Minister for power and electrification, the latesttrends in the fields of power generation, transmission and grid opration of the power systems in USSR.

(b) No discussions were held regarding the supply of equipment for the thermal power station of the Bokaro Steel plant.

U. K. Aid For Mangalore And Kandla Fertiliser Projects

2138. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former Finance Minister had discussions with the British Minister for Overseas Development on project aid for the Mangalor and Kandla Fertillzer projects during his recent tour abroad ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The former Finance Minister did not hold such a discussion, The matter was brought up during my last visit to London in September 1969. Referring to the fertiliser prejects, which had already been proposed for financing under U. K. credits, I exalained to the British Minister of Overseas Development our programme for setting up capacity for fertilizer production and request that serious and early consideration should be gvien to our request. The two projects are under study by the U. K. authorities.

Tibetan Monastery in Dehra Dun

2139. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to build a Tibetan Monastery in Dehra Dun ;

(b) if so, the total amount of money to be spent on this ; and

(c) the contribution of the Centre in this tegard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to build a Tibetan Monastery in Dehra Dun by the Central Government. It is understood that such a Monastery is proposed to be built by funds collected by the Tibetans themselves. Government have no information about the money that would be spent on this Monastery,

(c) Does not arise.

Miseries Faced by the Squatters Shifted to Nangloi (Delhi)

2140. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi has blamed the Centre for the Miseries faced by the squatters shifted to Nangloi ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the condition of the people living in Nangloi is inhuman ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the living conditions of the persons there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No such communication has benn received from the Chief Executive Counciilor.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) In Nangloi, brick paved roads, street lighting, community latrines and water supply have been provided. Efforts are being made to improve sanitation arrangements. A dispensary is being run by a voluntary organisation and a proposal for providing a school is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

मध्य प्रदेश में मन्दसौर नगर के जलमग्न भाग के लोगों को अन्यत्र बसाना

2141. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को मन्दसौर नगर के उस भाग के, जो कई बार जल-मग्न हो चुका है, लोगों को कहीं अन्यत्र ऊंचे स्थान पर बसाने की योजना बनाने तथा उसे क्रियान्वित करने की सलाह दी गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कोई सलाह नहीं दी गई है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से यह पूछ लिया गया है कि उनके पास भी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन तो नहीं है जिसके अधीन मंदसौर के एक भाग को ऊंची जमह पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाये। बहरहाल, राज्य सरकार नगर को बार बार आने वाली बाढ़ों से सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कुछ स्कीमों पर विचार कर रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में हीरे निकालने परलगाई गई पूंजी

2142. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के कार्य में कितनी सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी पूंजी लगी हुई है और उस में से कितनी पूंजी मध्य प्रदेश

में खानों से हीरे खोज कर निकालने के काम में लगाई गई है ;

(ख) हीरों की खोज करने वालों से हीरे प्राप्त करने की शर्तों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस निगम का लक्ष्य हीरों की खोज का एकाधिकार प्राप्त करना है ; और

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में विदेशों में कितने मूल्य के हीरे भेजे गये और देश में कितने मूल्य के हीरे बेचे गये और इस प्रकार कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) (क) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम की सारी शेयर पूंजी सरकार द्वारा निवेशित है तथा आम जनता के पास कोई शेयर नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय विकास निगम में अब तक निवेशित ईक्विटी तथा ऋण पूंजी 4747.03 लाख रुपये है जिस में 253 लाख रुपये हीरा खनन प्रयोजना, पन्ना (मध्य प्रदेश) के सम्बंध में है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम निजी अन्वेषकों से हीरे नहीं प्राप्त करता।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान तराशे तथा पालिश किये गये हीरों के आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

वर्ष	(मूल्य लाख रुपयों में)
1966-67	1106.65
1967-68	1801.88
1968-69	3074.46

राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश के बाहर कोई हीरे नहीं बेचे। राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा प्रारंभ से लेकर देश के भीतर उत्पादित हीरों के विक्रय से प्राप्त राशि 106.61 लाख रुपये है।

Kangra Grid Station

2143. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kangra Grid Station on the Jogindranagar-Amritsar line is situated in the Himachal Pradesh Territory but is manned and operated by the Punjab Electricity Board ;

(b) whether it is a fact that parts of Himachal Pradesh specially Kangra District is fed from the Kangra grid station ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are constant failures of the electricity in this area due to the shortage of transformers at Kangra grid station ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to rectify this shortcoming through the North Zonal Grid ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) : During the last two years the load in the area having been increased, the Kangra Sub-Station is unable to meet the peak load and shedding of load area-wise has to be resorted to. Punjab State Electricity Board is being requested to augment the capacity of the Sub-Station as early as possible.

Training to Personnel on the Working of the Regional Grids

2144. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the method adopted for manning its personnel from the different States and Union Territories after the setting up of the Regional Electricity Boards ; and

(b) the measures Government propose to train the personnel of the different States and Union Territories to become familiar with the working of the Regional Grids ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Appointments to gazetted posts in the various Regional Boards are made by transfer or deputation of suitable officers from the Central Water and Power Commission, State Governments, State Electricity Boards and Union Territories with the concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission. Recruitment to non-gazetted posts is made locally by the respective Regional Boards.

(b) Engineers from various State Electricity Boards, Union Territories and the Central Water and Power Commisfion are being sent to advanced countries under established training programmes for training in the operation of integrated power systems. For training in load despatch techniques which are essential for the operation of Regional Grids, it is proposed to set up Load Despatch Training Institute in India in the course of the Fourth Plan.

बिहार बैंक का भावी संगठन

2145. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने बिहार बैंक के भावी संगठन के बारे में उन्हें ज्ञापन-पत्र भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पु० चं० सेठी) : (क). जी, हां।

(ख) यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि बैंक आफ बिहार के प्रादेशिक स्वरूप को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए इसे भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की बजाय किसी एक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में मिला दिया जाय ।

(ग) और (घ) चूंकि किसी भी अन्य बैंक में मिलाये जाने से बैंक आफ बिहार निश्चित ही अपने पृथक स्वरूप को खो देता और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक इसे मिलाने पर राजी था तथा पर्याप्त देख-रेख प्रस्तुत करने और विश्वास उत्पन्न करने में अधिक सक्षम था, इसलिए बैंक विनियमन अधिनियम 1949 की धारा 45 के अधीन 8 नवम्बर, 1969 से इसे भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में मिलाने की योजना को मंजूर करने का निश्चय किया गया था ।

अमझोर (बिहार) से गंधक कारखाने का दिल्ली के निकट फरीदाबाद को स्थानान्तरण

2146. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अमझोर (शाहाबाद-बिहार) से गन्धक कारखाने को दिल्ली के निकट फरीदाबाद में स्थानान्तरित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर पुनः विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यह प्रस्ताव किन व्यक्तियों ने दिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में 21 अप्रैल, 1969 को लोक सभा में श्री रामावतार शास्त्री के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7018 के उत्तर की

ओर ध्यानाकर्षित किया जाता है। इस विषय के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार किये जाने तक अभी पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स तथा केमिकल्स लिमिटेड के मुख्यालय के स्थानान्तरण के प्रश्न का अनुसरण न करने का निश्चत किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

बिहार में भारी बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में संसत्सदस्यों तथा विधायकों द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को ज्ञापन

2147. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद सदस्यों तथा विहार के विधापकों का एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल प्रधान मंत्री को बिहार की भारी बाढ़ से उत्पन्न स्थिति से अवगत कराने के लिए अगस्त के अन्त में उनसे मिला था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तों प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल के सदस्यों के क्या नाम हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन पेश किया ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इस बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 30 अगस्त, 1969 को बिहार के कुछ संसद सदस्य/विधान सभा सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री से मिले।

(ख) कोई नाम रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया।

(ग) और (घ) 11 संसद सदस्यों का हस्ताक्षर किया हुआ एक पत्र प्रधान मंत्री को भेजा गया। उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। पत्र में प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान बिहार में 1969 की भयंकर बाढ़ों से हुई क्षति की ओर और तत्काल बचाव एवं राहत संबंधी उपायों की ओर दिलाया गया गया था। इसमें प्रधान मंत्री से यह भी अनुरोध किया था कि वे बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा करें और राज्य के विस्तीर्ण क्षेत्रों में जो भयंकर विनाशलीला हुई है उसे स्वंय जा कर देखें।

इस पत्र में कुल उपाय भी सुझाये गये थे जिनमें विभिन्न राहत कार्यों में धन लगाने के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये के एनदर्थ अनुदान की मंजूरी, खाद्यान्नों तथा अन्य आवश्यक सामग्री का सस्ते दामों पर वितरण, और बाढ-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों सभी सरकारी शुल्कों की उगाही तुरंत ही निलंबित करना शामिल थे। ज्ञापन में यह भी सुझाव दिया गया था कि विभिन्न स्तरो पर सर्वदलीप खाद्य सलाहकार समितियाँ गठित की जायें और क्षतियों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए सरकारी अधिकारियों का एक दल बिहार का निरीक्षण करे। कुछ सिंचाई बाढ़ नित्रण स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन और कुछ दीर्घकालीन उपाय करने का भी सुझाव दिया गया।

विवरण

1. श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :
2. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :
3. श्री के० एम० मधुकर :
4. श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :
5. श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री :
6. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
7. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :
8. श्री एस० एम० जोशी :
9. श्री निहाल सिंह :
10. श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह :
11. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

(ङ) प्रधान मंत्री ने 11 और 12 सितम्बर, 1969 को बिहार का दौरा किया परंतु खराब मौसम के कारण वे बाढ़-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का विमान से निरीक्षण न कर सकी। बहरहाल, बाद में केन्द्रीय सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्री ने बाढ़-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण किया राज्य की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं का पूर्णतः निर्धारण होने तक, भारत सरकार ने तत्काल बाढ़ सहायता उपाय शुरू कर देने के लिए राज्य सरकार को एक करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता दे दी।

राज्य सरकार बाढ़-प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की जनता को मुफ्त राशन व्यवस्था करने की कार्यवाही पहले ही कर चुकी थी। इसके अलावा, जिन क्षेत्रों में 50 प्रतिशत और उसके अधिक तक खड़ी फसलें बाढ़ से क्षतिग्रस्त हुई थी, उनमें ऋणों, लगान/तथा अन्य सनद्रो बकाया को फिलहाल बंद कर दिया गया है। ज्ञात हुआ है कि राहतकारी उपायों का समन्वय करने के लिए जिला स्तर और थाना स्थर पर सरकारी अधिकारियों और गैर-सरकारी अधिकारियों की समितियां स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं। पत्र में दिये गये अन्य सुझावों पर विचार हो रहा है।

Construction of Barauni Fertilizer Project

2148. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of the Barauni Fertilizer Project has been stopped because of increased lawlessness ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some top officials have been threatened with murderous assualt and they have sought transfer ;

(c) whether the project authorities have sought assistance from the Home Ministry ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to provide security to the staff and get the work started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No. The progress of work has, however been adversely affected,

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Steps are being taken to provide security to the staff. There is no question of restarting as the work is continuing.

Pay Scales of Stenographers attached to Income Tax Appellate Tribunals

2149. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Stenographers in the Income-tax Appellate Tribunals who have to perform more arduous duties than their counterparts in the Central Government offices are given less pay scale than those employed with the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to set right the anomaly and if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The posts of Stenographers in the Income-tax Appellate Tribunals carry the same scales of pay viz. Rs. 210-425 and Rs. 130-300 as applicable to comparable posts in other non-Secretariat offices based on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. The pay scales of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service are, however, different.

(c) Does not arise as the pay scales applicable to the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service are not extendable to Stenographers in non-Secretariat offices.

Amount given to States for Clearing their Overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India

2150. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had to give during the current year a sum of Rs. 102 crores to the State Governments to enable them to clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) the names of the States and the amount given to each ;

(c) whether all the State Governments had sought the consent of the Central Government before incurring the overdrafts ; and

(d) the amount of the overdrafts which are not covered by the above assistance given by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are :

State	Ways and Means advance sanctioned in June, 69
Assam	Rs. 38 Crores
Orissa	Rs. 16 ,,
Rajasthan	Rs. 48 ,,

(c) No, Sir. State Governments are not expected to run any unauthorised overdrafts on the Reserve Bank nor did they obtain the Centre's consent before running into overdrafts.

(d) The position of the overdrafts of States on the Reserve Bank as on the 22nd November was as follows :

State	Amount of overdraft (In crores of Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	10.80
Bihar	5.07
Kerala	1.54
Mysore	2.37
Rajasthan	50.04
Tamil Nadu	28.51

Alleged interference in the working of Travancore-Cochin Chemicals, Alwaye

2151. SHRI MANGLATHUMADAMI
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Shri K. K. Raman Kutty, Member, Board of Revenue, Government of Kerala in his Enquiry Report on the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals, Alwaye, submitted to the Kerala Government has stated about the irregular interference in the working of that firm by Shri M.K.K. Nair, Managing Director, Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. ; and

(b) if so, the action the Central Government have taken to check irregular interference by their Officer in the working of a factory under the control of the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes. The facts of the case are being ascertained. Thereafter, it will be considered if any action is necessary.

U.N.O. Report on Population Explosion

2152. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a report brought out by the United Nations Organisations, the population of the world is likely to be faced with a serious explosion during 1970s.

(b) whether Government have taken note of the prediction made in the report;

(c) whether Government fell that present efforts to arrest the population explosion

would be sufficient to meet the situation during 1970s; and

(d) if not, the special measures envisaged to tackle the situation and the estimate of population growth during 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA SHEKHAR) : (a) It is not clear as to which report of the United Nations Organisation has been referred to in this part of the Question. It is estimated that the world population during 1970s will grow faster than in the 1960s.

(b) Yes, Government have taken note of the faster growth rate during 1970s.

(c) Yes, the present objective of the Government of India is to bring down the birth rate to 25 by 1978-79. According to calculations of some eminent demographers, if the targets prescribed under the Family Planning Programme are achieved from year to year, the birth rate is estimated to fall to that level by then.

(d) The Family Planning strategy of India is under constant review and new steps which are considered necessary are introduced from time to time. The steps being taken for further invigorating the Family Planning movement in the country have been mentioned in reply to part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 1144 replied in the Lok Sabha on the 24th November, 1969.

Amount to Policies paid by LIC

2153. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and amount of policies that were settled and paid along with those pending settlement during the last three years by the Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) whether there has been any inordinate delay in setting some claims; and

(c) if so, the number and amount of such policies that could not be settled for more than six months and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Particulars of claims settled during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 1967-68 and 1968-69 and those outstanding at the end of each of these years are given below :

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

Year	Claims settled during the Year		Claims pending settlement at the end of the year.	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1965-66	2,53,733	57.72	1,03,001	17.41
1966-67	2,62,263	60.94	99,606	19.33
1967-68	2,53,936	60.52	1,04,860	21.39
1968-69	(Not available)	66.80	(Not available)	24.21

(b). Yes, Sir. Delay has occurred in a few cases.

(c). The number and amount of policies that could not be settled for more than six months as on 31st March, 68 were 51,943 and Rs. 9.60 crores respectively. The causewise analysis is given below :

Reasons	(Amount in thousands of Rs.) Death Claims No.	Amount	Maturity Claims No.	Amount
1. Claims Forms, Policy or Discharge Voucher not received.	13045	36254	19740	22228
2. Age proof not received.	509	1718	2135	3699
3. Proof of Title not received.	3721	11204	—	—
4. Other requirements such as Indemnity Bond, information re. Exchange Control Regulations etc.	1132	3690	2592	3006
5. Claimants not traceable.	300	560	7143	4692
6. Investigation Report or Replies to direct enquiries not received.	1626	8993	—	—
	20333	62419	31610	33625

Shortage of Heart Specialists in the Country

2154. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of Heart Specialists in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter in view of the growing incidence of heart attacks in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). There is shortage of doctors in relation to the requirements of the population and the shortage of Heart Specialists is a part of this problem increasing facilities are being provided in the country for under-graduate medical education as well as post graduate medical education in various specialities including Cardiology. Many specialist centres for treatment of heart diseases have been established in various parts of the country. The general physicians attend to common heart ailments.

Payment of Compensation to Lessees of Khetri Copper Fields

2155. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some amounts were paid to the previous lessees of the Khetri Copper fields by the Khetri Copper Project by way of compensation for taking over their lease rights;

(b) if so, the names of the companies, firms or, individuals with the amount paid to them; and

(c) the dates when the original leases were taken by the said companies firms or individuals together with the area of the fields ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Name of lessees	Amount paid
(i) M/s. Jaipur Mining Corporation Ltd.	A sum of Rs. 3 lacs was paid by Government as compensation in terms of the agreement between the Government of India, Government of Rajasthan and the Jaipur Mining Corporation.
(ii) Shri Nand Lal Agrawal	A sum of Rs. 1,40,925.14 was paid as compensation as per arbitration award.
(c)	
(i) M/s. Jaipur Mining Corporation Ltd.	A prospecting licence for about 100 sq. miles was granted to them on 14-2-1945. A mining lease for an area of 8.27 sq-miles was granted on 4-3-49.
(ii) Shri Nand Lal Agrawal	A mining lease for an area of 1600 acres was granted to him, on 30-10-56.

Disposal of pending Wealth Tax Cases

2156. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Wealth Tax cases for disposal, yearwise, and those disposed of during the last three years including arrears;

(b) the reasons for delay in disposal, if any; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The number of Wealth Tax cases pending for disposal and disposed of during the last three years (including arrears) are as under :

Financial Year	For disposal	Disposed of
1966-67	161927	87695
1967-68	185148	92764
1968-69	226540	105874

(b) Although the number of wealth-tax assessments disposed of has been increasing from year to year, the arrears of wealth-tax assessments are showing an upward trend due to the following reasons :—

(1) There has been a steep increase in the number of new wealth-tax cases in the last 5 years which has resulted in a substantial increase in the work-load of the Wealth-tax Officers.

(2) The Wealth-tax assessments usually involve complicated problems of valuation of different types of assets.

(c) The Central Board of Direct Taxes have recently issued instructions to the Wealth-tax Officers to ensure that as far as possible no assessments for Assessment year 1966-67 and earlier are kept pending beyond 31.12.1969. The Officers have also been instructed not to carry over any Wealth-tax assessments for assessment year 1967-68 beyond 1.4.1970.

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा प्राप्त शिकायतें तथा उन पर कार्यवाही

2157. **श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितनी शिका-

यतें प्राप्त की गई तथा उनमें से कितनी शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही की गई तथा कितनी शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही होना अभी शेष हैं;

(ख) क्या शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही करने में असाधारण विलम्ब हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें हैं जो छः महीने से अधिक अवधि से विलम्बित हैं तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्राप्त हुई शिकायतों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :

1966-67	16,295
1967-68	18,340
1968-69	19,587

वर्ष 1968-69 में प्रभागीय कार्यालयों में सीधे अथवा क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के जरिए प्राप्त हुई शिकायतों की संख्या 42,008 थी। वर्ष 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 के सम्बन्ध में इसी प्रकार के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। 30-9-1969 को निगम के प्रभागीय कार्यालयों में विचाराधीन शिकायतों की संख्या 5977 थी। शेष शिकायतें इससे पूर्व निपटा दी गयीं थी।

(ख) जी नहीं। शिकायतों के निम्नलिखित मामलों के निपटाने में अन्य मामलों की अपेक्षा अधिक समय लगता हो है। अर्थात जिन मामलों में पुरानी जमा का पता लगाना होता है, मृत्यु-दावों के जिन मामलों में जांच पड़ताल आवश्यक होती है, मृत्यु तथा परिपक्वता-दावों के जिन मामलों में आवश्यक शर्तें समुचित रूप से पूरी नहीं की जाती हैं, बहुत पहले समायोजित प्रीमियमों पर कमीशन से सम्बन्धित शिकायतों के मामले, आदि।

(ग) जिन शिकायतों पर 3 महीने से अधिक समय से कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकी, 30-9-1969 को उनकी संख्या 1925 थी। मोटे तौर पर, उनके बाकी पड़ी होने के कारण वही है जो ऊपर (ख) में बताये गये हैं। जिन शिकायतों पर छः महीने से अधिक समय तक कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकी, उनकी वास्तविक संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Loans to Industry through L.I.C.

2158. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money advanced through the Life Insurance Corporation of India to private large scale industries and small scale industries during the year 1968-69, State-wise;

(b) the amount advanced to Co-operative Societies, State-wise, during the period;

(c) the amount of money sought for by private large scale industries and small scale industries, State-wise, during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Realisation of Income Tax, Central Sales Tax and Excise Duties in West Bengal

2159. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the realisation of Income-tax, Central Sales Tax and Excise duties from the tax payers has gone down considerably in the State of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the steps proposed to be taken in this respect; and

(c) the amount of Income-tax, Excise

duties and Central Sales tax realised in the State during the years 1965-66 to 1968-69 and the arrears due, year-wise and item-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). *Income-tax* : The amount of Income-tax realised in the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal I, II and III during the period 1st April, 1969 to 31st October, 1969 based on departmental figures was Rs. 56.31 crores as against Rs. 52 19 crores realised during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The collections from this Head of revenue have not gone down during the first seven months of the current financial year as compared to the corresponding period of last financial year.

The total amount of income-tax realised in the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal, I, II, and III during 1965-66 to 1968-69and the gross demand for Income-tax outstanding at the end of eachfinancial year are given below :

Year	Revenue	Gross demand outstanding
	(In crores of rupees)	
1965-66	139.53	107.87
1966-67	137.06	168.26
1967-68	120.33	185.50
1968-69	128.77	235.63

Central Excise Duties : The realisation from Central Excise duties in the State of West Bengal during the period 1st April, 1969 to 31st October, 1969 based on departmental figures was Rs. 113.81 crores, as against Rs. 99.44 crores realised in the corresponding period of the previous year. The collections from this Head of revenue have not gone down during the first seven months of the current financial year as compared to the corresponing period during the last financial year.

The Central Excise revenue from the State of West Bengal during the years 1965-66 to 1968-69 and the arrears outstanding at the end of each financial year are given below :

Year	Revenue	Arrears of Revenue
		(In crores of rupees)
1965-66	142.87	1.08
1966-67	148.55	0·78
1967-68	158.59	0.99
1968-69	177.46	1.08

Central Sales Tax : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Smuggling of Luxury Goods of Foreign Make

2160. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of tiny transisters of Japanese-make, Chinese-make fountain pens, terrylene cloth, toys, Russian and European watches, are being smuggled worth of crores of rupees in India through various means ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the smuggling of these goods could be arrested, if such or better quality goods with cheaper price are made available to the consumers inthe country ?

(c) if so, whether Government would give adequate attention to this aspect and take new measures on priority basis for the establishment of such industries in India ; and

(d) if so, the nature of these new measures and the steps being taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The seizures of smuggled goods made by the Customs authorities from time to time indicate that transisters of Japanese make, terrylene cloth, Swiss watches and Chinese fountain-pens are smuggled into the country. Any reliable

date as to the quantum or scale of smuggling of these commodities is difficult to come by in the nature of things. Smuggling of Russian watches has not come to notice.

(b) Most of the smuggling would be arrested if better quality goods at cheaper prices are available in the country. Consumer habits, however, do play their part particularly in the case of articles like liquor and cigarettes.

(c) and (d). In formulating the industrial policy, a balanced view has to be taken having regard not merely to the problem posed by the smuggling of consumer goods but also to other important considerations of economic and industrial needs of the country so that the available financial and foreign exchange resources are mobilised to the best advantage in the interests of economic prosperity of the country. The problems relating to industrial policy have recently been the subject of a 'study' by the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee whose report and recommendations are currently under consideration of the Government.

बाढ़ के कारण रामगंगा परियोजना (कालागढ़) को क्षति

2161. **श्री देवेन सेन :** क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय तथा विद्युत आयोग ने कालागढ़ (बिजनोर) में रामगंगा परियोजना के कार्य को बीच में ही छोड़ दिया है, जबकि यह परियोजना वर्ष 1962 में आरम्भ की थी और इसे वर्ष 1969 के अन्त तक पूरा किया जाना था और अब इसकी लागत 106 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है परन्तु अभी तक इसका केवल एक तिहाई भाग ही पूरा हुआ है;

(ख) क्या अभी हाल ही की बाढ़ से बांध को भारी क्षति पहुंची है तथा भारी संख्या में मशीनों तथा अन्य उपकरणों को 9 लाख रुपये से भी अधिक ही हानि हुई है;

(ग) क्या 'घरयूला' बाढ़ नियंत्रण केन्द्र ने रामगंगा परियोजना अधिकारियों को बाढ़ के स्तर में आकस्मिक चढ़ाव आने की चेतावनी दी थी परन्तु सम्बन्धि अधिकारियों द्वारा यथा-समय कार्यवाही न किये जाने के फलस्वरूप सरकार को भारी हानि हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसकी जांच कराने के लिए कोई आयोग नियुक्त करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं। परियोजना पर कार्य औपचारिक रूप से 1961-62 में आरम्भ किया गया था किन्तु यह कार्य 1964 में आयात की गई अपेक्षित भारी मशीनों के पहुंचने पर ही सही रूप से किया जाने लगा। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत अब 110 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके 1973 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है। सितम्बर, 1969 तक लगभग 58 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय हो चुका है।

(ख) और (ग). अगस्त, 1969 में रामगंगा बाढ़ों के परिणामस्वरूप बांध की कोई भी संरचना क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं हुई। समस्त भारी उपस्कर को खतरे के क्षेत्र से बाहर ले जाने के लिए प्रबन्ध कर लिए गये थे। निर्माण-कार्य को चालू रखने के लिए अपेक्षित केवल कुल आवश्यक छोटा सामान ऊंचे ऊंचे स्थानों पर लगा दिया गया। इन को छोटी-छोटी मरम्मत और ओवर-हाल करके ठीक अवस्था में लाने के पश्चात चालू स्थिति में ला दिया गया।

(घ) और (ङ). चूंकि कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ था और चूंकि परियोजना अधिकारियों द्वारा पर्याप्त सावधानी बरती गई थी, इसलिए जांच करने के लिए किसी आयोग का स्थापित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Basic Amenities to slum Dwellers

2162. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given up the idea of slum clearance to provide, as far as possible, basic amenities to the dwellers in the slum areas ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the details of what basic amenities will consist ;

(d) when the work on providing the basic amenities will begin ; and

(e) the total amount which Government propose to spend during the current year on the provision of basic amenities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). No ; but in view of the magnitude of the problem and other factors, the view generally expressed is that priority should be given to improvement of slums rather than to clearance.

(c) Improvement of slums involve improvement of environmental conditions and improvement of pucca built slum dwellings. The improvements envisaged are :

Environmental conditions :

Laying of water mains, sewers and storm water drains ; provision of community baths, latrines and water taps ; widening and paving of existing roads and lanes and construction of new roads and lanes ; provision of street lighting ; cutting, filling and levelling, and landscaping the area, including horticultural operations, etc.

Pucca Slum dwellings :

Providing W.Cs, bath rooms and water taps ; electrification ; conversion of the Privy to the water borne system ; provision of smokeless chullahs and sinks in Kitchens ; provision of adequate light and ventilation ; paving of courtyard and provision of drainage ; enlarging the size and ceiling heights etc.

(d) and (e). The States are provided Central assistance by way of block loans and block grants for various development schemes which are now in State Sector, including the Slum clearance/Improvement scheme. The loans and grants are not tied up with any specific head of development or scheme and it has been left to the States to incur expenditure on any or all of the schemes from the Central assistance so provided in accordance with their own needs and priorities.

World Bank Assistance For Fertiliser Factories at Mangalore and Kandla

2163. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has agreed to a request by our Government to give financial help for the purpose of setting up two fertilizer plants, one at Mangalore and the other at Kandla ; and

(b) if so, the amount of financial help offered by the World Bank as also the financial outlay for the plants concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS : (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No such request has been made to the World Bank in regard to Mangalore and Kandla projects.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of Restrain on Conspicuous Spending

2164. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 26 on the 21st July, 1969 ;

(a) what are the items included in "conspicuous spending" ;

(b) why they were licensed for production, if their consumption is to be restrained ;

(c) whether restraint will not increase prices and unemployment ;

(d) on what rulings of the Court, Government rely for preferential treatment to owners of small value, when this constitutes discrimination under the Constitution ; and

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to discourange housing, which is deficient, by taxes on land value and on property, when rents are already pegged and return from property has the lowest of yields on all investments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It is difficult to define the expression "conspicuous spending" in precise terms. It has to be interpreted in a relative sense and in the light of the average standards of living in the country, the requirements of the public sector and the social and economic priorities laid down in the Plans. It would obviously include expenditure on luxury goods, on lavish entertainment, luxurious housing and other forms of luxurious consumption by individuals and companies on a scale and in a manner which amounts to flaunting of wealth and ostentatious living.

(b) Government policy is to promote the full use of industrial capacity in the light of the overall objectives of the Plan and our socio-economic policies. Industrial licencing is confined to industries included in the first schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and is restricted to units with a fixed capital of above Rs. 25 lakhs. The industries included for the purpose of licencing are such as are considered to be of importance to the national economy.

(c) Restrictions on luxury consumption may affect the further increase in the production of commodities which are of interest to a very limited section of society. This will be more than balanced by increases in production of commodities considered necessary from the national point of view and that of meeting the essential needs of the people.

(d) Government do not agree that there has been any discrimination which can be impugned in the eyes of the law or the Constitution.

(e) Various programmes and policies to promote housing have been indicated in the successive Five Year Plans. So far as housing is concerned, Government's efforts have been particularly directed for the benefit of low and middle income groups, industrial workers and the economically weaker sections of society. According to the Draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the provision on housing and urban development in the public sector is to be stepped up from Rs. 127 crores during the Third Plan to Rs. 170 crores during the Fourth Plan. Similarly investment on husing in the private sector is estimated to rise from Rs. 1400 crores during the Third Plan to Rs. 2700 crores during the Fourth Plan.

However, Government do not wish to encourage luxury construction. As the House is aware, the question of a ceiling on urban property is also under consideration.

Private Money Lending

2165. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) in view of private money lending at extortionate rates persisting after co-operative and other credit being provided by Governmentt the reasons for not accepting such money lending as inevitable and improve it ;

(b) since one of the reasons for the high interest is lack of capital, why Government do not make preferential advances to money lenders, who agree to keep proper accounts, subject to inspection

and to charge interest below a specified limit ; and

(c) whether Government would reconsider legislation against old debts, such as the Mysore Act, now subject to writ with reference to its effect on the rates of interest which are put up higher because of legal risks, including inability to recover through courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Though private money lending at high rates of interest exists, the extent of such lendings has declined during the past 20 years, due in a large measure to the expansion of the cooperative credit organisation and regulation of money lending business by means of legislation undertaken by the State Governments. It is expected that with the further expansion of cooperative credit sector and the establishment of the commercial bank branches in the rural areas and provision of loan facilities to agriculturists, artisans, retail traders and other weaker sections of the rural community, rates of interest charged by private money-lenders will decline still further in future to make private money lending business less attractive.

(b) Since the State policy has been one of developing cooperatives and other institutional credit agencies as an alternative to moneylenders, the question of encouraging the money-lender as an agency for channelling credit does not arise.

(c) Debt relief legislation being a subject coming under the purview of State Governments, the question of reconsideration by the Central Government does not arise.

Utilisation of Earth Moving Machines Owned by Government

2166. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the *Economic Times* of the 6th September, 1969 that 1750 out of 5100 earth-moving machines owned by Government are idle for want of spare parts ;

(b) if so, what Government propose to do to obtain returns from an investment of Rs. 25 crores ;

(c) what steps Government have taken to get the spare parts manufactured in the country and in what value to date ;

(d) whether the machines are not required for Government purposes, and if so, why they are not sold to the private sector, particularly for agricultural production ; and

(e) the current estimated demand of Government for earthmoving machines at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) According to the census for the period ending June, 1968 out of a total of 5100 machines in different categories about 1750 machines are lying idle for want spare of parts.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to commission the idle and sick equipment at an early date :—

(1) A special allocation of foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 15 million has been obtained in June, 1969 to expedite the import of spare parts urgently required.

(2) A committee of Ministers has been constituted to recommend steps for expediting the procurement of construction equipment and spare parts.

(c) A large portion of the recurring demand for spare parts for earthmoving machinery relates to tyres and tubes, engine spares and under carriage parts. Many sizes of tyres and tubes are available indigenously. A plan for the manufacturing of the commonly used engines has been established in the country. Three firms are engaged in the production af under-carriage parts. It is, however, not practicable to establish production of slow moving items for every make, kind and size of earthmoving machinery. It is

estimated that the value of the spare parts manufactured indigenously is of the order of Rs. 3 crores approxmately.

(d) The machines are required for construction work on River Valley Projects which are already under execution and therefore are not spareable. The surplus of a River Valley Project is however used on construction work on other projects.

(e) The current estimated demand per annum during the Fourth Plan is as under :—

1.	Crawler Tractors	1355
2.	Dumpers	575
3.	Motorised Scrapers	75
4.	Front-end Loaders	50
5.	Motor Graders	50
6.	Excavators-Shovels	154
7.	Mobile Cranes	75

Cenrtal Grants for Cancer Relief Institute and Mental Hospital, Bangalore

2167. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delaying the sanction of a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs asked for the Cancer Relief Institute of Bangalore, when the State is meeting the balance of Rs. 35 lakhs for relief of the population of the South ; and

(b) whether the Central Government propose to consider an early grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for the Mental Hospital Bangalore, if not, why this State is deprived of an Institution which is available in the capitals of most of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The provision of medical care is the responsibility of the State Government and the Central Government does not give financial assistance specifically for the construction of hospitals or for their maintenance. The Central Government gives block assistance to the States for their development Plans.

Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference

2168. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India also participated in the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers held in September, 1969 at Barbados in the West Indies ;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at ; and

(c) whether India had not forwarded a proposal to the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference is held annually to consider general Commonwealth economic matters. In this year's conference the Ministers broadly reviewed recent developments in the world economic situation, balance of payments position of the Sterling Area, proposed activation of the Special Drawing Rights Scheme, and matters concerning international assistance for economic development to the developing countries. A copy of the communique stating the conclusions on these subjects is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2169/69]

(c) No, Sir.

Investments by Life Insurance Corporation in Private Sector

2169. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons that the investments by Life Insurance Corporation in the private sector has declined from 23 per cent to 17 per cent ;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is diffi-

cult for the Corporation to participate in the management of private firms since it had investments in over 1,000 Companies ; and

(c) the arrangements being made for participating in the management by LIC Directors or representatives of those companies in which the Corporation investment amounted to more than 10 per cent ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The decline in the proportion of its funds invested by the L.I.C. in the private sector is due to heavier investments, as a matter of policy, in the public and cooperative sectors.

(b) and (c). The question of participation by the L I.C. in the managements of companies in which it has a sizable investment is under consideration of Government.

Expenditure on Repairs and Renovation of Prime Minister's House

2170. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred on current repairs, special repairs and for new constructions or additions/alterations made at 1, Safdarjung Road ever since the Prime Minister came to stay there, i.e. from January, 1966 uptil the 31st August, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : The details of expenditure incurred on current repairs, including the expenditure on labour, special repairs and additions/alterations, indicating the works carried out for the residential and office portions, as also on account of security measures, for the period January, 1966 to 31st August, 1969 are given in the four statements placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2170/69].

Income-tax Arrears of Persons/Firms in Rajasthan

2171. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the persons and the firms in Rajasthan whose Income-tax arrears amount to more than Rs. 25 lakhs : and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to realise the said arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There is only one case under the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Rajasthan, namely M/s. Duduwala & Co. Bhilwara in whose case income-tax arrears of more than Rs. 25 lakhs are outstanding. The actual amount outstanding as on date is Rs. 29,18,875/-.

(b The demand has been certificated. Assets of the firm have been attached.

Beautification of the Area Covered by New Delhi Municipal Committee

2172. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of beautification of the area covered by New Delhi Municipal Committee ;

(b) the total amount so far spent ever since the new drive for beautification started and how the expenses incurred are shared by the Central Government, New Delhi Municipal Committee or any other source ; and

(c) the reasons that the same work is remodelled, destroyed and reconstructed more than once ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the Sabha.

Development of Co-Operative Sector

2173. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) with a view to avoid concentration of economic power, what is the stand his Ministry proposes to take on the suggestion of the Home Minister during his conference with the Prime Minister on 15th September last, to the effect that the Co-operative sector could be developed in other States on the pattern of Maharashtra where the movement has already made great strides ; and

(b) what were other suggestions during the meeting on the 15th as well as the subsequent meeting and the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Consultations between the Prime Minister and her colleagues are a normal feature of Cabinet Government. The Lok Sabha, on the other hand, is concerned with the avowed intentions and decisions of the Government rather than with the consultation process through which such decisions may take shape. Government decisions on various policy matters are made known to the Lok Sabha as and when they are taken.

मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

2174. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने लोगों का बन्ध्यकरण किया गया तथा ग्रामीण व नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कितने लूप लगाये गये ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) 1969-70 के वित्तीय वर्ष में सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कितने अतिरिक्त परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). समेकित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—2171/69]

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है।

ग्रामीण	
प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में मुख्य केन्द्र	2
उप-केन्द्र	100
नगरीय	शून्य

Probe into all Allegations Against Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore, Ltd.

2175. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 Members of Parliament, belonging to all political parties, have requested the Prime Minister to institute a thorough probe into the charges levelled against the management of the Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd:, a public sector undertaking ; and

(b) if so, the details of the allegations and which Department of Government is investigating into these allegations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS : (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Some Members of Parliament wrote to the Prime Minister on 17.8. 1969 urging a thorough probe into the accounts of the FACT. Gross irregularities, wasteful expenditure and manipulation of accounts were alleged and a review by the Audit Board was suggested.

Government have requested the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to take up the FACT for review by the Audit Board.

Improving of Efficiency in Public Sector

2175. SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken several measures to improve efficiency in the public sector industries as reported in a Hindi Daily, Hindustan dated the 6th September, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the full details of those improvement measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble member has referred to the news item appearing in the Hindustan of 5th September, 1969. Pursuant to Government decisions on A.R.C's recommendations as well as on the periodical reviews undertaken by Government, the following measures have been taken to improve managerial and operational efficiency in Public Enterprises :

(1) Greater delegation of powers to the management of the Public Enterprises.

(2) Assistance in securing suitable managerial talent and adoption of scientific management development policies.

(3) Adoption of modern management techniques.

(4) Periodic review of performance.

Details of some of these measures are outlined in the Memorandum on "Public Sector Enterprises" circulated along with the Budget documents on 28th February, 1969.

Shortage of Zinc and Copper

2178. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA ; Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of copper and zinc in the country and the shortage will further accentuate the development of industries in the coming years ;

(b) the programme of development of these important metals ;

(c) how much reliance will be kept on imports during the Fourth Five Year Plan and how much foreign exchange would be required from year to year during the Plan period ;

(d) the quantities to be imported and those to be produced at home ; and

(e) the reasons for not doing careful planning by Government in the case of such important metals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes Sir ; the shortage of these metals will continue in the coming years.

(b) *Zinc* : A zinc smelter based on imported concentrates in the private sector with a capacity of 20,000 tonnes p.a. started production in 1967. Another smelter with a capacity of 18,000 tonnes p.a. in the public sector based on indigenous ore deposits commenced production in Jan., 1968. The present installed capacity is expected to be doubled by the end of the Fourth Plan period. In addition, there is also a proposal under consideration of the Government, to set up a smelter with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes p.a. based on imported concentrates at Visakhapatnam for

which a Detailed Project Report is under preparation.

Copper : The capacity of the only existing unit in the private sector in Bihar is being increased from 9600 tonnes of copper metal p.a. to 16, 560 tonnes p.a. This is expected to be completed by 1971.

Another unit in the public sector with a capacity of 31,000 tonnes of copper metal p.a. is coming up at Khetri in Rajasthan. This is expected to go into production towards the end of 4th Plan. A scheme for development of the Rakha Copper prospects (Phase-I) which is likely to yield 3,500 tonnes of metal p.a. has also been taken up. This is expected to be completed by 1974. Proposals are also under consideration for the development of copper lead deposits in Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh, for expanding production from Rakha copper prospects.

(c) and (d). The estimated indigenous production, imports and the cost thereof during the Fourth Five Year Plan is indicated below :

	ZINC			COPPER		
	Production (In tonnes)	Imports (excluding concentrates) (in tonnes)	Cost of imports (Rs. in lacs)	Production (in tonnes)	Imports (in tonnes)	Cost of imports (Rs. in lacs)
1969-70	38,000	58,000	1764	9,600	66,800	6346
1970-71	38,000	68 500	2055	9,600	74,900	7116
1971-72	38,000	79,100	2373	12,000	81,000	7695
1972-73	38,000	90,900	2727	16 500	85,500	8123
1973-74	76,000	66,000	1980	50,000	62,000	5890

(e) The schemes for increasing the indigenous production of these metals are dependent on location of economically workable deposits of ores of these metals. An intensive scheme for location of promising deposits of base metals is already in progress.

जीवन बीमा निगम के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

2179. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम के वार्षिक और मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन गत वर्षों से संसत्सदस्यों को नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन कब दिये गये थे ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार निगम को ऐसी हिदायतें देगी कि जीवन बीमा निगम को भी अन्य सरकारी उपक्रमों की भांति अपने प्रतिवेदन संसत्सदस्यों को नियमित रूप से प्रस्तुत करने चाहिये ?

वित्त मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) (क) जी, नहीं। जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 29 के अनुपालन में केन्द्रीय सरकार जीवन बीमा निगम के वार्षिक खाते और रिपोर्ट तथा मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट नियतकालिक रूप से सदन की मेज पर रखता रहता है। 31-3-1969 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष से सम्बन्धित बारहवीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 17-11-1969 को सदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी और 31-3-1967 तक की मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट, जो सबसे बाद की उपलब्ध रिपोर्ट है, 20-2-1968 को सदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल नहीं उठते।

Fixation of Rates of Wax in Delhi

2180. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI P.N. SOLANKI :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some office bearers of the Delhi Wax Candle Manufacturers Association (Regd.) had met an official of his Ministry sometime back in connection with the fixation of rates of Wax for Delhi equal to that of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talk ;

(c) whether any assurances were given by the said official to the deputation and if so, the details there of and the action taken to fulfil the same ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government received any letter from the above Association in this regard consequent upon the above talks ; if so, whether a copy of the same and Government's reply thereto will be laid on the Table ; and

(e) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (e) The representatives were informed that under the present pricing arrangement evolved by the Working Group on Oil Prices, the selling price of wax is not determined by Government. Subsequently, on 16.10.69 an official reply on the above lines was sent to the Hony. Secretary of the Association. In the circumstances, the question of giving any assurance on this subject does not arise.

Family Planning Programme in Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh

2181. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri H. N. Bahuguna, the General Secretary of Uttar Pradesh Congress, urged him to withdraw Family Planning staff from the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh and instead award prizes and incentives for "mother heroines" on grounds that the area supplied jawans to the Army;

(b) if so, when Government will start "produce more children" campaign in the border areas of Uttarakhand; and

(c) the total amount spent so far during the last two years in popularising the Family Planning methods in this border area and the number of surgical operations done on men and women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, Shri H. M. Bahuguna had discussions with me in this regard.

(b) Family Planning Programme is meant to cover the whole country and accordingly there is no question of stopping it in the border areas. The question of starting "produce more children" campaign does not arise.

(c) Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 293.27 and Rs. 327.44 lakhs have been provisionally made to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively for the Family Planning Programme in the State. Separate figures for expenditure on the Programme in the border area of Uttarakhand are not available.

A statement is showing the number of sterilization operations performed in the border districts of the hilly area of Uttara-

khand during 1967-68 and 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2172/69].

Alleged cheating by M/s. Pfizer and Company through sale of Tetracycline

2182. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the firms Pfizer and Company, Cyanamid and Squibbs have cheated India to the tune of Rs. 29 crores in ten years by rigging the price of Tetracycline; and

(b) if so, whether Government will appoint a committee to inquire into this profiteering racket detrimental to public interest; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Some American firms have been held guilty of vollating the anti-trust laws in force in that country for having rigged the prices of certain antibiotics at a uniform level during the years 1953-1966, The Government is looking into the extent of imports, of the said drugs by the Indian parties during the relevant period, in order to determine the excess charged by the USA firms.

(b) No. The question whether under law, the Indian importers or Government on their behalf can file suits for damages and if so how, is under examination. The matter is rather complex and has to be thoroughly considered in all its aspects before a decision is taken on the course of action to be adopted.

विदेशी बैंकों में जमा काले धन को कानून सम्मत धन परिवर्तित करना

2183. **श्री लखन लाल कपूर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय काले धन की एक बहुत बड़ी धनराशि विदेशी बैंकों में जमा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार काले धन को कानून सम्मत धन में परिवर्तित करने के लिये कोई विशिष्ट नीति अपनाने का है ताकि अनुपयुक्त काले धन का व्यापार में उपयोग किया जा सके ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) विदेशी बैंकों में जमा भारतीय काले धन की रकमों का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता क्योंकि ये रकमें अवैध रूप से जमा की जाती हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं। सरकार तो विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमों के उल्लंघन को और करों की चोरी को जो लेखाबाह्य धन का मुख्य स्रोत है रोकने के लिए बराबर उपाय करती रहती है इस सम्बन्ध में 17 नवम्बर 1969 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 19 के उत्तर के भाग के रूप में सभा की मेज पर रखे गये विवरण की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

बरौनी से पूर्णिया (बिहार) तक जाने वाली विद्युत का किशनगंज सब-डिवीजन तक विस्तार

2184. **श्री लखन लाल कपूर** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार राज्य के पूर्णिया जिले में किशनगंज के स्थानीय लोगों को बिजली की नियमित सप्लाई नहीं मिल रही है क्योंकि वहां का बिजली जैनेटर बहुत पुराना हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बरौनी से पूर्निया तक जाने वाली विद्युत् को किशनगंज सब-डिविजन तक भी बढ़ाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस समय किशनगंज को एक पुराने और अविश्वासनीय डीजल बिजली केन्द्र से बिजली की सप्लाई दी जा रही है।

(ख) बरौनी से पूर्णिया तक की एक 132 के०वी० पारेषण लाइन बन चुकी है और इसको प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है। पूर्णिया से किशनगंज को देने के लिये पूर्णिया से किशनगंज तक दलकोटा के रास्ते जानी वाली एक 33 के०वी० लाइन बनाई जा रही है।

(ग) किशनगंज में स्टेप-डाऊन उपकेन्द्र और 33 के०वी० लाइन के 1970-71 में पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

कोसी बांध परियोजन से बिजली

2185. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोसी बांध परियोजना से बिजली उत्पादन करने का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ख) इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). कोसी बिजलीघर में चार यूनिट हैं। पहले यूनिट को लगाने का काम जुलाई, 1969 में पूर्ण हो गया था किन्तु टर्बाइनों को घुमाया नहीं जा सका क्योंकि गाद के कारण मशीन के निकास मार्ग के द्वार को पानी निकालने के लिए खोला नहीं जा सका। चूंकि सिंचाई मौसम में नहर में पानी की सप्लाई रोकी नहीं जा सकी, गाद निकालने के काम को हाल ही में शुरू किया जा सका और बिजली घर के पहले यूनिट के जनवरी, 1970 में चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

उत्तर प्रदेश से बिहार तक नहर का निर्माण

2186. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गंगा का जल सिंचाई-सुविधाओं हेतु उपलब्ध करने तथा बाढ़ों का नियंत्रण करने के लिये मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के समीप एक बांध बनाकर, विंध्याचल पहाड़ियों के साथ साथ उत्तर प्रदेश से दक्षिण बिहार तक एक नहर का निर्माण करने का है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सिंचाई सुविधाओं तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस कार्य को प्राथमिकता देने का है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Mysore Irrigation Projects Included in Fourth Plan

2187. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names and details of the various irrigation projects forwarded to the Planning Commisson by the Government of Mysore to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of the projects which have been included in the Fourth Plan;

(c) whether Hemavati is included; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) In their draft Fourth Plan proposals, the Government of Mysore proposed the following new irrigation projects :

Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)
Hemavathi Reservior	1630.00
Harangi Reservoir	1100.00
Bijjur Project	131.00
Suvarnavathy Project	187.00
Chandramapalli Project	99.84
Chitwadgi Project	36.02
Durgadhalla Project	45.00
Taraka Reservoir	170.00
Manchanabele multipurpose project	237.00

(b) to (d). The Manchanabele project has been since approved by the Planning Commission. The list of other new schemes to be included in the Irrigation programme in the Fourth Plan of Mysore is yet to be discussed and finalised before inclusion in the Fourth Plan.

Pamphlets and Brochures on Bank Nationalization

2188. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have brought out any pamphlets, booklets brochures etc. to educate the public opinion about the virtues of Bank Nationalization to counter the propaganda by vested interests against this move; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far in addition to a "backgrounder" on the subject brought out by Press Information Bureau for the information of the press, a pamphlet on bank nationalisation was also provided for the information of the public. A special edition of the monthly magazine "Yojana" in English, Hindi, Bengali and Tamil was also brought out.

Setting up of Fertilizer Factories in Public Sector

2189. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up two fertilizer plants a year in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVN): (a) It is the aim of Government to set up as far as possible two fertiliser plants in the public sector every year.

(b) The following projects are at present under construction in the public sector ;

		tonnes of Nitrogen.
Durgapur	...	152,000
Cochin	...	152,000
Madras	...	190,000
Barauni.	...	152,000
Namrup Exp,	...	152,000
FACT Exp.	...	22,000

In addition, approval has been given for the expansion of Trombay fertilizer factory for a capacity of 132,000 tonnes of nitrogen and setting up of fertilizer factories at Ramagundam, Talcher and Korba for a capacity of 229,000 tonnes each. The Durgapur, Cochin, and FACT (Expansion)

projects will go into production in 1970-71 and Madras, Barauni and the Namrup Expansion are expected to go into production in 1971-72.

Value of Foreign Goods Seized at Voriaus Ports

2190. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of smuggled foreign goods seized by Government during 1968-69 as compared to the value of goods seized in 1967-68 at the various ports;

(b) the nature of the goods seized and the names of the countries of their origin;

(c) the manner in which the seized goods were disposed of by Government; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check smuggling at these ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Smuggled gaods valued approximately Rs. 828 lakhs were seized during 1968-69 by the Customs authorities at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Goa, Kandla and Visakhapatnam ports as compared to seizures of Rs. 396 lakhs during 1967-68. The information in respect of seizures made at the minor ports is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) From the markings on such seized goods, it is found that they generally originate from the countries shown below :

Commodity	Origin
(a) Gold	U. K., France and Switzerland.
(b) Wrist Watches	Switzerland
(c) Nylong Yarn & Synthetic Fabrics.	Japan
(d) Other luxury goods (Cosmetics, Cameras, Transistor radios, Cigarettes, tape-recorders etc.)	Japan and European Countries.

(c) After the seized goods have been confiscated and the appeal and revision applications, if any, have been rejected, the goods are disposed of as follows :—

Gold and silver are deposited in the Mint. Other consumer and luxury goods are disposed of through the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation's nominees. Perishable goods such as cigagettes etc. are disposed of by the Customs authorities in retail sale. Raw materials like yarn are sold by public auction restricted to actual users.

(d) Preventive and anti-smuggling efforts have been intensified; better vigilance is exercised particularly in the coastal areas supported by better collection of intelligence, redeployment of staff etc. Recently the Customs Act, 1962 has also been amended with a view to checking the smuggling and facilitating the detection of smuggled articles.

नेताजी नगर स्थित केन्द्रीय गोदाम से सीमेंट की चोरी

2191. **श्री झा० सुन्दरलाल :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उन का विचार इस मामले में एक गुप्त जांच कराने का है कि नेता जी नगर, नई दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय खंड गोदाम संख्या 1 और 2 से अन्य स्थानों को ले जाने के लिये ट्रकों में सीमेंट लादते समय नियमित रूप से सीमेंट की चोरी होती है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : जी नहीं।

सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली की ब्रिगेडियर होशियार सिंह रोड, के समीप गन्दगी की स्थिति

2192. **श्री झा० सुन्दरलाल :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण,

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने नई दिल्ली को एक आदर्श नगर बनाने का निर्णय किया हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली में ब्रिगेडियर होशियार सिंह रोड के अन्तिम भाग, जहां केन्द्रीय रेडियो स्टोर्स डिविजन नं० 1 और 2 नेताजी नगर, नई दिल्ली नाम पट्ट लगे हैं, के पास वाले खाली पड़े भूमि के तिकोने प्लाट पर प्रतिदिन प्रातः सैकड़ों व्यक्ति शौच आदि के लिये जाते हैं और इस प्रकार वहां गन्दगी की स्थिति उत्पन्न करते हैं जो कि पास रहने वाले लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर हानिकारक प्रभाव डालती है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कार्यवाही करने और जनता के स्वास्थ्य के हित में वहां पक्के शौचालय बनाकर इसका स्थाई समाधान करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने बतलाया है कि इस क्षेत्र को समीपस्थ कैम्प में रहने वाले निवासियों द्वारा गन्दा किया जाता है। उन्होंने इस क्षेत्र के लिए आवश्यक सफाई कर्मचारियों की मंजूरी दे दी है। और उस कैम्प के निवासियों के लिए शौचालय बनाने का भी विचार है।

Gold Smuggling along Gujarat Coastline

2193. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) How many cases of smuggling gold and watches were detected along the coastline of Gujarat during the years 1968 and 1969, so far;

(b) the value of the goods confiscated; and

(c) the specific measures being taken to check effectively the gold smuggling in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The number of cases of smmuggling of gold and watches detected along the coastline of Gujarat during the years 1968 and 1969 (upto Obtober, 69) and the value of goods seized is as under. Confiscation is done after investigations, issue of show cause notice and personal hearing:—

	Year 1968		Year 1969 (upto October 1969)	
	No.	Value in lakhs.	No.	Value in lakhs.
		Rs.		Rs.
Gold	91	6.2	49	6.3
Watches	90	12.0	134	100.1

(c) Anti-smuggling measures such as collection of Intelligence through reliable sources, keeping watch over the activities of suspects, patrolling along the shore and vulnerable areas have been intensified. Units of the Central Reserve Police have also been deployed in certain areas to assist the Customs Officers in combating the activities of smugglers.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सामान्य भविष्य निधि के लेखे

2194. **श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है महालेखापाल, केन्द्रीय राजस्व, नई दिल्ली के अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के

सामान्य भविष्य निधि के लेखे जानबूझकर अद्यतन नहीं रखते और अधिकतर मामलों में कर्मचारियों द्वारा वास्तव में जमा की गई राशि से कम राशि लेखों में दिखाई जाती है और ये लेखे तब तक ठीक नहीं किये जाते जब तक की सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी अपने लेखों को ठीक करवाने के लिये उनके पास नहीं पहुंचते ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या महालेखापाल, केन्द्रीय राजस्व के उपरोक्त अधिकारियों द्वारा सरकार के पास लाखों रुपये कम जमा कराये जाते हैं और इससे कर्मचारी अपने अंशदान की राशि बढ़ाने में निरुत्साहित होते हैं ;

(घ) क्या सामान्य भविष्य निधि को कारखानों के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की भांति रखने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) क्या लापरवाह अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध समुचित कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय राजस्व महालेखाकार का कार्यालय, चतुर्थश्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर, केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधि खातों को रखने के लिये जिम्मेवार है जो उसके लेखा-परीक्षा अधिकार-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

विनिमय लेखाओं के माध्यम से जमा रकमों की बिलम्ब से प्राप्ति, मूलखातों में गलत वर्गीकरण होना, आहर्ता तथा वितरक अधिकारियों द्वारा वसूली के अपूर्ण ब्यौरे दिये जाना, आदि कारणों से कुछ खाते कुछ समय के लिय अपूर्ण रह सकते हैं। परन्तु, खातों में जो मदें दर्ज होने से रह जाती हैं उनका रिकार्ड रखा जाता है। बाद में सूचना उपलब्ध होते ही उनको दर्ज कर दिया जाता है। खातों को सब प्रकार से अद्यतन रखने के निमित्त खातों के विवरण प्रति वर्ष अभिदाताओं को भी इस निवेदन के साथ भेजे जाते हैं कि यदि उनमें कोई भूलचूक हो तो वे उन्हें ध्यान में ला दें।

(ग) वेतन-बिलों के द्वारा वसूल की गई भविष्य निधि की सभी प्राप्तियों को तत्काल सरकारी लेखे में जमा कर दिया जाता है। विभिन्न आहर्ता तथा वितरक अधिकारियों द्वारा तैयार किये गये बेतन-बिलों में से इन रकमों को कम किया जाता है और इसलिये महालेखाकार केन्द्रीय राजस्व के कार्यालय का अधिकारी सरकारी खाते में कम रकम जमा नहीं कर सकता। महालेखाकार केन्द्रीय राजस्व के कार्यालय में चैक अथवा डिमांड ड्राफ्ट द्वारा प्राप्त होने वाली कोई भी रकम, प्राप्ति के 3 दिन के अन्दर भारत के रिजर्व बैंक को भेज दी जाती है।

नियमों के अनुसार, अभिदाता को वर्ष के लिये अपना अभिदान अपने मार्च माह के वेतन में (जिसका भुगतान अप्रैल में होता है) कटौती करके निर्धारित करना पड़ता है और इस प्रकार निर्धारित किये गये अभिदान को वर्ष में एक बार किसी भी समय बढ़ाया अथवा घटाया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार, अभिदातों को अपने अभिदानों में परिवर्तन करने के लिए वर्ष में दो मौके दिये जाते हैं।

(घ) सामान्य भविष्य निधि के खातों को रखने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Financing of Purchases of Foodgrains by Nationalized Banks

2195. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE

be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to ask the Nationalised Banks to finance in a big way purchase of foodgrains by Government for building a buffer stock;

(b) if so, the approximate amount which the nationalised Banks will be required to provide; and

(c) the terms and conditions on which this arrangement will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No such proposal has so far been formulated by Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए भूमिगत पक्की नहर

2196. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंचाई के लिए बनाई गयी भूमिगत पक्की नहरों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है तथा इन पर कितना व्यय किया गया है; और

(ख) ऐसी नहरों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को कितनी धन राशि दी गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

चतुर्थश्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के कार्यालय रिकार्ड को हिन्दी में रखना

2197. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के कार्यालय रिकार्ड रखने में और उनके साथ पत्र-व्यवहार को अनुवाद की सहायता के बिना हिन्दी में करने में सरकार को किन व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जब कि इस श्रेणी के लगभग शत-प्रतिशत कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं और अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के प्रशासन अनुभाग के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के प्रशासन अनुभाग के अधिकारियों के हिन्दी विरोधी रवैये के कारण हिन्दी कार्य में बाधा खड़ी हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित समूचे कार्यालय कार्य को हिन्दी में करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) एक बड़ी सीमा तक, चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के रिकार्ड, काफी हद तक, पहले से ही हिन्दी में रखे जा रहे हैं । उनके साथ पत्र-व्यवहार भी, जहां भी सम्भव होता है, हिन्दी में किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) कुछ विभागों में यह संख्या 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक है जबकि अन्यों में इससे कम है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) हां, यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय के चतुर्थश्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित कार्यालय कार्य में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2198. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के

कार्यालय रिकार्ड रखने में और उनके साथ पत्र व्यवहार अनुवाद की सहायता के बिना हिन्दी में करने में सरकार को किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जबकि इस श्रेणी के एक प्रतिशत कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं और अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के प्रशासन अनुभाग के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के प्रशासन अनुभाग के अधिकारियों के हिन्दी विरोधी रवैये के कारण हिन्दी कार्य में बाधा खड़ी हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित समूचे कार्यालय कार्य को हिन्दी में करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) कोई नहीं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की नौकरी की शर्तों से सम्बन्धित सभी सामान्य आदेश उनसे सम्बन्धित हिदायती आदेश तथा उनसे हिन्दी में प्राप्त अर्जियों/पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में जारी किये जा रहे हैं।

सरकारी प्रकाशनों का दो भाषाओं में प्रकाशन

2199. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसी कुल कितनी अधिसूचनायें, संकल्प, कार्यालय-ज्ञापन आदि हैं जो पहले अंग्रेजी भाषा में परिचालित किए गए तथा बाद में हिन्दी भाषा में; और

(ख) भारत सरकार से सम्बन्धित तथा भारत के राजपत्र के सभी भागों तथा अनुभागों में प्रकाशित होने वाली सभी सूचनायें, और मंत्रालयों के समस्त प्रशासनिक खण्डों द्वारा परिचालित होने वाले प्रशासकीय सभी पत्र मूलतः कब तक हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में एक साथ तैयार होने तथा प्रकाशित होने आरम्भ हो जायेंगे।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) प्रश्न अस्पष्ट है क्योंकि उसमें यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया है कि किस अवधि के लिए तथा किन मंत्रालयों/विभागों, कार्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना चाहिए।

(ख) सिवाय निर्वाचन प्राधिकारणों के निर्णयों तथा श्रमिक। औद्योगिक प्राधिकरणों के पंचाटों के अन्य सभी अधिसूचनाओं का हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में साथ साथ मुद्रण करने की व्यस्था को अप्रैल 1970 तक पूरा कर लेने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

वित्त मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में टिप्पणी और मसौदा लेखन कार्य

2200. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने सेक्शन और यूनिटें है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने सेक्शनों तथा यूनिटों में पृथक-पृथक 50 प्रतिशत से 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी काम करने लायक हिन्दी जानते हैं;

(ग) जिन सेक्शनों में 50 प्रतिशत से 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं उनमें हिन्दी में टिप्पणी और मसौदा आलेखन कब तक आरम्भ किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) इस कार्य में आने वाली अड़चनों को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र०चं० सेठी) : (क) से(घ). मांगी गयी सूचना जिसे वित्त मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों से इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है, यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

12.04 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STATUE OF MAHATMA GANDHI NEAR INDIA GATE

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Govinda) : I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development to the reported recent decision by the Cabinet regarding the site for Gandhi statue between Kasturba Gandhi Marg and Tilak Marg, and request that he may make a statement thereon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : Sir, The Government have had under consideration, for some time, the question of a suitable site for a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the capital. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : प्रधान मन्त्री क्यों चली गई ? क्या उनकी मूर्ति लगने वाली थी ? ...(**व्यवधान**).....बदमाशी मत करो ।..... (**व्यवधान**)··· टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया ।..... (**व्यवधान**).....मैं भी आप से कह रहा हूं । .....(**व्यवधान**)·····आप झगड़ा मत करिए हमारे साथ । .....(**व्यवधान**)·····अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बदतमीज को रोकियेगा ।..... (**व्यवधान**).....मैं निजलिंगप्पा नहीं हूँ, बदमाशी मत करो ।.....(**व्यवधान**) ..... साहू जैन के दलाल तुम हो ।.....(**व्यवधान**)..... बदतमीज ।....(**व्यवधान**).....

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : शशि भूषण ने क्या कर दिया ?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : It is very objectionable.

एक माननीय सदस्य : बाहर भी नहीं चल सकता है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Mr. Randhir Singh, I want you to sit down. I warn you. I have warned you not to interfere with everything. I am sorry ; please sit down.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं तो आप का काम कर रहा हूँ । आप मुझे वार्न कर रहे हैं ?

Are you warning me ? It is very bad ; I am doing your job. You cannot control the House. I am controlling it.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये आपको डांट रहे हैं ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह क्या मतलब हुआ? आपको वार्निंग करना बहुत ज्यादा आता है ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतूल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ हुआ वह बहुत दुर्भाग्यिपूर्ण है । शशि भूषण जी को कहना नहीं चाहिए था जो उन्होंने कहा । मगर इसकी शुरूआत यह हुई कि मधु लिमये जी ने यह कहा कि क्या प्रधान मन्त्री की मूर्ति लगनेवाली है । ...**व्यवधान**... चूंकि मधु लिमये जी ने कहा इस वजह से झगड़ा बढ़ता है ।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. SPEAKER : I treat it as a misbehaviour.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : ये लोग कुछ भी कहें और हम चुप बैठ रहें ? आपकी वार्निंग सुनें ? हम ऐसी वार्निंग नहीं मानेंगे । ये हमारे लीडर की तौहीन करें और आप वार्निंग देते रहें ? क्या हम कूड़ा कर्कट हैं ? ये हमारे लीडर की तौहीन करें और आप वार्निंग करें । हम बिलकुल नहीं बैठेंगे .....(**व्यवधान**) .....ये प्राइम मिनिस्टर को गालियां देते जाएं और आप हमको वार्निंग करें । हम बिल्कुल नहीं मानेंगे । .....(**व्यवधान**).....

MR. SPEAKER : The member continues to misbehave. I will have to take some action against such misbehaviour. Mr. Limaye, I warn you also about it. I am not going to tolerate it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am not going to tolerate it. (*Interruptions*).

(*Shri Randhir Singh then left the House*).

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Since Mr. Randhir Singh has challenged the authority of the Chair and has created certain difficulties in the House by his conduct, I propose that he be suspended. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I do not think we should be hasty in taking this action.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात का बहुत दुख है। श्री मधु लिमये मेरे बहुत अच्छे दोस्त हैं । मैंने उनकी शान में कुछ नहीं कहा । जब उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधान मन्त्री की मूर्ति लगेगी तो मैंने कहा कि साहू जैन की लगनी चाहिए । लेकिन उन्होंने मुझ को गुंडा कहा है, ये शब्द वापिस ले लिए जायें । यही मेरी आप से दरख्वास्त है ।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : That motion has been moved. I submit that it is against your dignity and the conduct which we accept from you to accede to it. You are a big man. You must take it patiently and give some warning. I would request you not to take any precipitate action.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of suspending or warning. I have been noticing that specially there are two or three hon. members. It is all right one or two occasions. But every time he gets up unnecessarily and without any provocation gets himself involved in a quarrel with others. If it is against the remarks of Shri Limaye or Shri Shashi Bhushan or somebody else, I should have been allowed to look into the proceedings and ask somebody to withdraw it. But these gentlemen out-Herod Herod sametimes. They are more earnest about the prestige of their leader than perhaps the leader I am very sorry. There are gentlemen sitting on this side. I should have been allowed to judge what is derogatory to the Leader and what is not and not that this gentleman should come in. He would not listen to me in spite of my calling his attention a number of times. I am not going to tolerate such behaviour in future.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Sir, I have a point of order. Shri Shashi Bhushan and Shri Madhv Limayu are both very good friends of mine, but is it parliamentary for Shri Limaye to call another hon. Member a* or should it be expunged ?

MR. SPEAKER : I would expunge it but it is better if Shri Limaye withdraws it.

श्री मधु लिमये : है ही नहीं तो क्या ऐक्सपंज करियेगा ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I think, it is a bad principle to have anything expunged from the record. If there is any apology coming afterwards, that can be introduced in the record ; but I am against expunction of anything. Let the parliamentary record record the history Parliament accurately.

**Omitted *Vide* Mr. Speaker's observation on col 228 and 229.

MR. SPEAKER : I am prepared to accept it but sometimes you yourself will come forward asking for expunction of something. Be careful about it. I do not understand what satisfaction it gives you to call each other in such words.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : It should be expunged.

MR, SPEAKER : All right. If the word has been used it will be expunged.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : *rose*—

SRRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Sir, I would request you to ask him to read the statement from the beginning.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I am reading the statement from the beginning.

MR. SPEAKER : Right from the very first word.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Government have had under consideration, for some time, the question of a suitable site for a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the Capital. They naturally regard it to be a matter of high importance that the statue of Mahatma Gandhi should be located at the most important and appropriate site for the purpose consistent with the unique position which Mahatmaji enjoyed and continues to enjoy in our national life, as well as aesthetic and other considerations.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Cut out the platitudes.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : It had been earlier decided that the statue of Mahatma Gandhi be installed at the site near India Gate where formerly stood the statue of King George V. Certain views were expresed by a Committee composed of experts and some of Gandhiji's close friends.....(*Interruption*). In the light of their views, a revised decision was taken. Government continue to be firmly of the view that if any statue is to be installed at this particular site, it should be that of Mahatma Gandhi and no other. However, in view of the fact that a large number of people, including experts as well as many Honourable Members of Parliament have expressed varying views on the question of a suitable site for Gandhiji's statue (*Dr. Ram Subhag Singh* : That is wrong. Nobody was consulted). Government have decided to appoint a small Committee to go into this question. Members of Parliament will be associated with the Committee. (*Some Hon. Members* : No. No.) It will also be composed of experts in the fields of architecture and sculpture, aed representatives of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary. The Committee will be asked to report within this month.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Give a helicopter to this committee.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : How could the British build up the statue of George V ?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Sir, I must say that I am astounded at the answer given. It is full of equivocation and it is not a straightforward answer. On such a simple matter, at least we expect an honest and straightforward answet. Advisedly I am not using stronger language then I would have liked to use.

This matter was first agitated in the press with the news item that appeared on the 26th November. There was no contradiction by the Government. Then, it was briefly raised in the Lok Sabha which was not contradicted by the Government. It was raised in the Rajya Sabha which was also not contradicted by the Government. Today, this morning, we find in *Patriot*, an un-official mouthpiece of the Government, that there is no decision to change the site. Now, we had given notice of a Call Attention, when the House was seized of it, the manner in which this information has been leaked out, I do not know from which particular news agency, I think, constitutes contempt of the House. It is a matter of breach of privilege also. It is a back-door method of giving information.

Then, this reply of the Government is astounding. A Committee was appointed on which Members of Parliament, both of this

[Shrimati Sucheta Kirpalani]

House, and other House, were represented and, I think, the Lt. Governor, Shri A. N. Jha, was also a member of the Committee. That Committee gave a unanimous recommendation that Gandhiji's statue should be installed where the statue of George V was at the India Gate.

In view of that unanimous recommendation, I think, a Cabinet decision was taken ? Was a Cabinet decision taken ? If a Cabinet decision was taken, I want to understand where from certain views were expressed by a Committee consisting of experts and some Gandhiji's close associates ? What was that Committee ? Who were Gandhiji's close associates who expressed their views ? We know of only one Committee that was appointed. We are not aware of this Committee. We know that Committee gave a unanimous decision. I do not know another Committee came into existence and in the light of their advice, a revised decision was taken. When was a revised decision and taken and by whom ? If there was a Cabinet. decision, I would like to know when the Cabinet revised its previous decision. Why was a new Committee appointed ? When was it appointed ?

Then, we are told that there are varying views expressed by Members of Parliament. Who are the Members of Parliament who have been expressing varying views and for what reasons ? The most astounding factor is this. After all, the Government which is supposed to be representing the people—no other party here is supposed to be representing the people except the Prime Minister's little group—and if they are representing the people, should at least know that in Delhi as well as in the whole country there is a strong feeling that Mahatma Gandhi is the biggest leader of this country. Do they not know even this ? The most prominent place is India Gate which should have Gandhiji's statue in the Gandhi Centenary year.

Why was the decision changed ? When was the decision changed ? What Committee was appointed ? Who were the members of that Committee ? Who were the close associates of Gandhiji who said that Gandiji's statue should not be there.

Now, what is the reason for appointing this new Committee ? We would rather say, if they are think of a new Committee, let the decision be taken by this House. Let the Parliament decide where Gandhiji's statue should be installed.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): Sir, I do not know why this unnecessary controversy..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RABI RAY : It is because of your reply.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी के प्रश्नों का जवाब हमें चाहिए ।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Please listen patiently. When you hear my reply, you will be completely satisfied that there has been no change. In fact, in the first meeting that I held.....(*Interruptions*) Please hear me patiently. I will give all the information ; Seriatim I have no doubt you will be satisfied.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : It is disgraceful. So far as the statue of Mahatma Gandhi is concerned, this Government has entered into a controversy.

SHRI RABI RAY : It is disgraceful.

संसद् राष्ट्र की सर्वोच्च जनतंत्री संस्था है और उस की एक स्वर से यह मांग है कि गांधी जी की प्रतिमा वहीं लगनी चाहिए ।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Please listen. After a decision was taken, a Committee, with a view to decide the type of statue, was appointed consisting of Shri M. L. Nanda, the Engineer-in-Chief ; Shri Brij Kishan Chandiwala, the Chief Architect ; Shri Devendra Kumar Gupta Shri B. C. Sanyal, Shri J. R. Bhalla of the Indian Institute of Archaeology, Shri H. Rahman...

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : When was it appointed ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will give you the date ; I have got all the papers here.

I will just now give the date.

AN HON. MEMBER : You ask Mr. Jaganath Rao.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This was apppinted on 26th June 1968. This Committee came out with a proposal that "While deciding the statue, we feel that the canopy which is a regal canopy either should have to be removed...

SOME HON. MEMBER : Remove it.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have made it quite clear in May 1969 when the first meeting was held after the report was received and that also I am going to read it for your information.

Secondly they say 'If you remove the canopy and if you want to put up a double life size statue, then, on account of the India Gate, the view will be obstructed unless you keep the pose sitting as the King George statute is. Because you want a 2½ size statute to be put up, then the view will be obstructed,' They pleaded that the place just opposite the 'chatri'—here you can have a fountain or something you like—that means the heaxagon which is covered between the children's park and the statute so that it will be on the road and it will be facing this and there will be a fountain. They made this suggestion,

Now when the suggestion came to me, I called the first meeting and said with a view to leave no doubt that the Parliament wants that the statue should be at that place.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : That is your note.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : No, no, in the meeting. I have said this in the meeting. It is not of to-day. It is of 16th May 1969, the first meeting which I held after I took over charge. I said that if no change is to be made and ultimately even if you take a decision, that decision will have to go to Parliament. 'Therefore, you will have to prepare a note which I will have to take to Parliament'. This is what I said and I have no doubt whatsoever. Therefore, I said that if time is taken in taking the decision, simultaneously, a Committee should be appointed to prepare the statue so that time is not wasted. We have also invited applications and out of the applications invited we have selected 9 and a Committee headed by Shri Gajendragadkar is to decide what type of statue should be set up. When this suggestion was made I conveyed it by a letter to the Cabinet. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He is an expert on statue :

श्री मधु लिमये : और कोई आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने वाला आदमी नहीं मिलता है। हर सरकारी काम के लिए गजेन्द्रगडकर।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Apart from Shri Gajendragadkar, Shri Rajamannar..... (*Interruptions*) Please hear me. This is about the statue, not about the size. (*Interruptions*) When they came with the suggestion, I went to the Cabinet. They said, 'If they do not agree, give them the hexagon between the Kasturba Marg and the Tilak Road.'

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Why don't you listen to me. When this suggestion was made, it was conveyed to them. They did not agree. They stuuk to their proposal. They ultimately said 'It should be where the President sits and behind the President so that when the march past takes place, it will be in front of Gandhiji'. This is the Committee's opinion. I said 'You prepare a note. We will have to take it to Parliament. At that time you can also be included in the Committee.' (*Interruptions*) I do not know why this type of feeling should be generated. This is not a question of Government alone. It is a question of all Parties. Therefore, there is no question of taking a unilateral decision. I made it clear on 16th May 1969. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Mrs. Kripalani referred to a Committee which has unanimously recommended that the statute should be there. After the recommendation of that Committee you have appointed another Committee.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : We wanted that the statute should be put

[Dr. Shushila Nayar]

up there within the Gandhi Centenary year. The year is coming to a close. Why these delaying tactics ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : There is no delaying tactics here...

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : The matter is being delayed. You appoint another Committee. This means the matter is being further delayed.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I do not understand this. If people who are experts and who are Gandhiji-minded come back with a particular suggestion, I have ultimately to come back with that suggestion to you. What else can I do ? I can understand if I were to take a decision without consulting Parliament. Then, you can take me to task. But can I not come back with a suggestion of experts ? Have I not the right to come back to Parliament, before you, saying that these are the views expressed by them ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You have read the name of Shri Gajendragadkar. What are the other names ? Please say that.

SHRI K.K. SHAH : The first committee consisted of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Shri ...(*Interruption*)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : We are in a democracy. Did he consult the Member of Parliament for New Delhi ? (*Interruption*) Sir, I rise on a point of order. Are we in a democracy or not ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The hon. Member was not a Member of Parliament then. He is asking about 1966. This is a Committee which came into existence in the year 1966. I am not giving the names of the present Committee. I am giving the names of the 1966 Committee.

श्री म० ला० सोंधी: अध्यक्ष महोदय इन्होंने लोकतन्त्र की अवहेलना की है ।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This is a Committee appointed in 1966.

माननीय सदस्य सुनते नहीं हैं, ख्वामख्वाह सवाल उठाते हैं । The 1966 Committee consisted of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Shri Brahm Prakash, Shri H. C. Mathur, Shri Ganga Saran Sinha, Shri Nuruddin Ahmed, Shri V. Viswanathan, Sardar Mohan Singh, Shri N. G. Dewan, Shri S. K. Joglekar and Shri S. Chowdhury. That Committee had stated that the statue of King George-V should be removed—this has since been removed—from its present position and the place is to be utilised for the installation of a statue of Mahatma Gandhi.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Why are you reopening it now ? Why do you reopen now when the Committee had already decided to instal a statue there ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : There is no question of reopening this. I have a right to come back to you. If I were to take a decision without coming back to you, you can take me to task. Nobody can take away my right to come back to Parliament and place before Parliament the views that have been expressed. The Government has a right to come back to Parliament. I have not taken any decision without consulting Parliament.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The Minister is suffering from a confusion...

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Why this should be reopened ? If he proceeds in this way, it will create all sorts of difficulties.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is all right for him to say that he wants to come back to Parliament but is he coming forward with any concrete proposals that a statue should be there at such and such a place ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am prepared to leave it to the Speaker to appoint a Committee of Members and experts.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : He has taken 3 years to finalise the names of the Members of the Committee. At this rate, how many centuries he will take to make a statue, I do not know.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Sir, may I say a few words ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : On a point of order...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : On a point of order. How can you allow a Member whose name is not there on the notice to put a question ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : The answer has not been completed. Certain points were raised, and he was replying, but while he was half way through, he got agitated and sat down. I think he has cooled down in the meantime, and you may kindly ask him to resume his reply.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I do not agree with his assessment of myself.

SHRI S KUNDU : That means that he has not cooled down still.

MR. SPEAKER : The point raised by Shri Dhireswar Kalita is perfectly right. But I hope he will agree that the husband is entitled to assist his wife.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : In a huff, the hon. Minister had made a very good suggestion to you. Why do you not assist him by appointing a Committee of Member of Parliament ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Assistance can be given at home, not in the House here.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Everywhere the husband is entitled to assist his wife.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I think we have not proper artists or architects to make a good statue of Gandhiji. So far as I know of history, great statues were made of the Buddha and of Christ, centuries after the Buddha and Christ. Gandhiji does not need any statue. His statue will be made all over the world ; they will be made after centuries. How does it matter what Government decides ? And this Government can never decide properly ; I know that. Let us allow them to do what they like. It is history that will record what they have done. There is no need for us to discuss this question. Gandhiji does not need any statue. Gandhiji does not need anything from us but to follow his principles. If his principles are not followed, these statues do not matter.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : This can be handed over to the architects of the Jan Sangh.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : The hon. Minister had given us the personnel of the first committee, and we find that there were artists and architect-members of the committee, Shri Joglekar and some other person. Members of Parliament were there and others were also there. We expect that they would have taken all factors into consideration before giving a unanimous decision. After that, what was the need to deviate from their recommendation ? Secondly we find that they are delaying it more and more and they are not keeping up to the time-schedule. We understood that it would be done in the Gandhi Centenary year. We would like to know whether Government are going to keep the time-schedule and finish it within this year.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I think the hon. Member must have listened to my answer about why we came back to the House. Simultaneously, we have also invited architects to be ready with a statue, because the time-limit was in my mind. I made it clear that even if they did not agree to the site, if they wanted me to change, then I should have to go back to Parliament ; I should first have to consult the Cabinet, and after consulting the Cabinet, I would have to come back to Parliament, and it might take time; therefore, I said that let us simultaneously invite architects to be ready with the statue, and tenders have been invited also for the statue...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I again request that this subject may be dropped ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why should they invite tenders for this ? I do not know why they do not invite tenders for filling their own Ministries !

SHRI J. B KRIPALANI : We are not going to honour Gandhiji by this. I say, stop this. Do not bring the name of Gandhiji here and discuss it. I object to it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani had done it.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Sucheta may have done it...

AN HON. MEMBER : Ask her to keep quiet.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Sucheta is a Member of the House. I am asking the House to drop the subject. I have never dictated to my wife as to what she ought to do or ought not to do. I have given her utmost freedom to do what she likes. So, let my hon. friend not talk like that. But I say that this subject must be dropped. It does no honour to Gandhiji, nor does it do any honour to this country or to this House. Finish it. Gandhiji does not want any statue. Who the devil says that Gandhiji wants a statue ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Mrs. Kripalani wants. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : May I also say something, before I call any hon. Member ? The hon. Minister said that he would ask the Speaker to appoint another committee. I do not think it will be proper. A parliamentary committee decided unanimously and the sense of this House, as I have assessed it, is also that they stand by that decision. The only thing is that a situation has arisen because of the technical advice that the hon. Minister has put before the House. In view of the strong feelings in this House as well as the Members, rather than entering into controversies and making emotional and stimulating speeches, let him kindly find a way out to implement the wishes of Parliament, rather than creating heat here in this House over Gandhiji, let him do that ; out of all persons, over Gandhiji, let him not try to create heat in this House.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI (Srinagar) : On a point of order...

मैं कभी उठता नहीं हूं, इस बार आप को सुनना पड़ेगा.....(व्यवधान)

میں کبھی اٹھتا نہیں ہوں۔ اس بار آپ کو سننا پڑیگا۔ (دیوناگری)

SHRI PILOO MODY : May I be allowed to say something on this subject ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Let Shri Piloo Mody speak because he is an architect.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : On a point of order. My point of order is addressed to you and through you to the House, that in a matter like this of such importance, which has been highlighted here, it has to be considered whether this Parliament has the right to be faced with a situation where some decision taken by Parliament, with which the people's wishes are indentified, in to be brought up here in a manner which can lead to a certain amount of disgrace coming to all of us ? Therefore, if you will agree, do not allow any more discussion on this matter. Let the matter end now. Otherwise, I have to state my part of it, the people's feelings, satyagraha and so on.

MR. SPEAKER : I only hope that his part may not come.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The matter should finish now. Otherwise, we shall go on.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You had called me. I had yielded to Shri M. L. Sondhi because he was on a point of order.

Shri M. L. Sondhi seems to think that his word should be the last on a subject such as this. I am constrained to note that it is not possible to permit Members of Parliament to decide how a particular matter should be commemorated. It would be wholly inadequate and wholly unwise to allow non-experts in a matter like this to decide how it should be commemorated. I cannot compromise my artistic integrity to the sort of political skullduggery that has been going on...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Are you going to allow a speech on this ? What is the political skull-duggery to which he is referring ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Piloo Mody may resume his seat. If I allow him, then there will be many others who would like to speak.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I take back the words 'political skull-duggery'.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : What is this insinuation ? What for and for what pur-

pose ? Even democracy is political skullduggery. What is he going to do about this ? I would like to tell him that Gandhiji is held in great reverence by all of us. When you, Sir, have yourself appealed that we should not import passion into it and so on, here is an invitation to come out with it. Shri Piloo Mody is a very good friend, and we share so many things in common, but on this thing, he is entirely wrong and misguided. He has said that I wanted to have the last word on the subject. I do not want to have the last word on my behalf, but the people certainly should have the last word. The people must have the last say. Experts come in a different capacity ; experts can only guide, but it is the sovereign right of the people to decide in such matters.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think it is wholly appropriate.....(*Interruptions*). I want only one minute. The Speaker has given me permission to speak. Why do they behave like this ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order. How does it lie in him to pass a stricture on us like this ? I would say he has no artistic sense (*Interruptions*). We know about Gandhiji more than he does (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : On a point of clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is wholly appropriate that Parliament should decide that that area should be used to commemorate Mahatma Gandhi. But at least let the members of Parliament defer to artistic and expert opinion of how best it can be done.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : On a point of order. You were pleased to observe that the sense of the House has been taken. How can we take the sense of the House when only five members have a chance to ask questions ? Many of us hold other views. It is an insult to Gandhiji to put his statue on the same pedestal where an English King's statue stood. This is our opinion. Other members of the House may hold a different view. Let us have a discussion (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On the ashes of the Ministry (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : This was an ordinary calling attention motion. I allowed two questions to Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani. There are three other members on the list. Unfortunately, heat got generated. I am very sorry. I hope you will take it as an innocent calling attention motion with its own procedure and formalities and not interfere with these. In order to avoid further points of order, I suggested that there was a Committee already that gave a finding and as I saw the sense of the House, Members stood by that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

MR. SPEAKER : But the Minister says there was a committee composed of architects, artists and so on and they gave certain suggestions. I conveyed to him that Parliament has heard their views and he might please communicate the views of the House as witnessed here today and find a way out.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : How do you know ? How do you ascertain the views of the House ? There was no debate.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The House, at least the leaders of all parties, must have a chance to hear. At least let me discharge my responsibility to the House so that they know and appreciate the point of view. I will call all the leaders of political parties. Let them hear them.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : On a point of order. The Minister's answer is not clear. He said a committee has been appointed...

MR. SPEAKER : I do not treat it as a point of order.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Please hear me whether it is a point of order or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Manubhai Patel.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : The hon. Minister had replied stating that the doubts would be cleared after hearing him. I am sorry to say that on the contrary, after hearing him, my confusion has become worse confounded.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : That is in his mind.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Because the Government has lately developed a tendency of delaying taking decisions on matters concerning statues of national importance. For the last four years the statue of Lala Lajpat Rai has been lying in Lajpat Bhavan. The Centenary Committee approached the Government four times, we approached the Government three times, I approached the hon. Minister in charge so many times, and still no decision has been taken. That is the tendency. I am sorry and it pains us to think that probably the same thing will apply to Mahatma Gandhi's statue also, because on 26.8.1969 the Prime Minister, while replying in the Rajya Sabha, said, and I quote...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any preface or introduction. Ask a straight question.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : She replied that the decision about the statue of Mahatma Gandhi will have to be taken along with so many other statues also. So, the Prime Minister and the Government mix up the issue of Gandhiji's statue with other statues. The statue of the Father of the Nation is being treated like this.

The reply which the Minister just gave was full of contradictions. A decision was taken that the statue will be installed at the site of the statue of George V, and that is why that statue was removed. After removing that statue, no decision to instal any other statue at that spot can arise. Here the Minister says it is regarding the type of statue, that if there is any quarrel or dispute about it, then Shri Gajendragadkar will give a decision, as if it is some labour trouble.

Then he says a second committee will be appointed. A committee was appointed before. A Cabinet decision was taken twice. How many times are we going to discuss this solemn matter, the statue of Gandhiji ?

So, I have to put a categorical question. Want a categorical assurance from the Minister that no other statue will be placed on that particular site chosen for Mahatma Gandhi's statue. I want a categorical assurance.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : First of all, I have get yet to learn from my hon. friend as a lawyer the meaning of contradiction. I do not know whether he uses some other dictionary which has a diffarent connotation for contradiction, because he has failed to point out where I have contradicted.

Secondly, when I am telling him that ultimately the decison is the decision of Parliament, what I am doing is to exercise a right of going back to my sovereign master, to give to the sovereign master additional information which has been brought to my notice by a committee of experts. There is no contradiction from my point of view. It was wrong for my hon. friend to mix up one statue with another statue.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : That is being done by the Prime Minister.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The other statues are being decided on merits, and the matter can be discussed on the floor of the House, I have no objection. I still plead with the House in order to be able to justice to the expert opinion, it is necessary that at least the leaders of political parties hear the experts and take decision.

So far as the committee is concerned, I am sorry they took only one name. As I told you, the names are not only Gajendragadkar ; besides him, there are Rajamannar, Kahndalawala, Padmaja Naidu, J. R. Bhalla, Kanvinde, Satyajit Ray and H. Rahman. This is only from the artistic point of view. This is not with a view to decide the site, it is far deciding the

artistic value of the statue. Let us be fair.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: My question has not been replied. I am not discussing the type of statue. I want a categorical answer whether on that site meant for Mahatma Gandhi some other statue will be put or not.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have made it clear that this site will not be used for any body else except Gandhiji.

I have made that statement. My hon. friend was so agitated that he had not heard what I had read out on the floor of the House. That shows how even statements made on the floor of the House are not remembered...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Now you are committed to what I said.

श्री राम किशन गुप्त (हिसार) : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बात साफ करने की कोशिश करेंगे कि यह जो कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई थी, इस का फ़ंक्शन सिर्फ यह था कि किस किस्म का, कैसे, स्टैचू लगाया जाये, न कि उस का काम साइट या जगह के बारे में फैसला करना था ?

श्री के० के० शाह : माननीय सदस्य की बात ठीक है, लेकिन उन के पायंट आफ व्यू को महत्व देना चाहिए या नहीं यह निर्णय करना तो माननीय सदस्यों और इस सदन का काम है। मैंने टाइम बचाने के लिए एक तरफ तो आर्किटेक्ट्स को स्टैचू बनाने के लिए कहा है और दूसरी तरफ जगह तय करने के बारे में जो ओपीनियन आई है, तो क्या उस को इस सदन के सामने रखने का अधिकार माननीय सदस्य नहीं देंगे, ताकि कहीं इतने बड़े आदमी के स्टैचू के बारे में कोई गलती न हो जाये ? इस में क्या गलती है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM (Tenkasi) : During the British regime they selected this site as suitable for the erection of the statue of George V. Gandhiji is the father of our nation and if the statue of somebody else is erected in that place, thousands of persons will protest and also will take to satyagraha against that step. Considering all these things and the advice of our hon. Speaker, may I know the reaction of our Government ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : On the contrary, the fact that hundreds of the persons will go to visit that Statue and the area—does not your own argument support the experts ?...(*Interruptions*) The contention of the experts is that there is a road around and thousands of persons will be going there and offering homage and respect to Mahatmaji. All of them will have to cross that road.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : The people could stand outside the round about.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The statue must be there in the Centre, in that place. Let the leaders of the political parties hear them...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why ?

12.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS : (SHRI D. R. CAAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1056t—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1968-69.

(ii) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1968-69 ; along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General theron.

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras for year 1968-69.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras for the year 1968-69, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2151/69.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT 1962, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G. S. R. 2087 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 2219 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G. S. R, 2658, (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November 1969 making certain amendment to Notification No. G. S. R. 575 dated the 28th May, 1960.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2152/69.]

(2) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties, Export Drawback (General) Fortieth Amendment Rules, 1969, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2659 in Gezette of India dated the 22nd November, 1969, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2153/69]

(3) A copy of the Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1969 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2635 in Gazette of India, dated the 15th November, 1969, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2154/69.]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report of the Delhi Financial Corporation together with statement of assets and liabilities, profit and loss account and the Auditor's Report for the year 1968-69 together with its Hindi version published in Notification No. F. 6/9/69-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 18th September, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2155/69]

CARDOMON (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION) SECOND AMENDMENT RULES 1969

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cardamom (Licensing and Registration) Second Amendment Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2421 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1969 under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Cardamon Act, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2156/69.]

12.54 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Last Friday when I announced the business of the House I said that the Constitution (Twenty third) Amendment Bill would be taken up on the 9th and it was agreed to by the House. Since the Business Advisory Committee had allotted six hours, it would mean the debate would take place on the 9th but the voting would be on the 10th. Some

Muslim Members pointed out that on the following day there is *Id.*

MR. SPEAKER : In order to accommodate the request of the Muslim Members you can take it up a day earlier.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It will be taken up on the 8th and the voting will be on the 9th.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गन्ने के प्रश्न पर एक बहस होने वाली थी। इस सप्ताह भी उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह बहस कब होगी।

MR. SPEAKER : This is only concerning one item. There is no other item ; nothing. This is only concerning the request by Muslim Members to allow them a free day on the 10th for prayers. I hope the House agrees to it.

12.56 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBERS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATAPATHY) : Sir, I rise on a point of personal explanation. On the 26th November, 1969, during the course of his speech, Shri Manubhai Patel made some references to me. He said : I quote :

> "परसों ही कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी में जो तीन नये सदस्य लिए गये हैं, अर्थात् श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी और श्री गणेश, उन के बारे में श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही, श्री वेदव्रत बरुवा आदि ने जाकर प्राइम मिनिस्टर से यही शिकायत की है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट हैं, मैं इस लिए विरोध नहीं करता हूं। मैं विरोध इस लिए करता हूं कि वे आर एम्बेसी पीपल। इस का जवाब क्या है ? (व्यवधान) एम्बैसी पीपल होने की वजह से उसी दल के साथियों ने उनकी शिकायत की है।"

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्टी के झगड़े इस सदन में क्यों लाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी : पार्टी के झगड़े की बात नहीं है। चूंकि इस हाउस में कुछ कहा गया है, इस लिए मैं उस के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण कर रही हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : That is a party matter. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have allowed it. It is a personal explanation in reply to something which was said on this side of the House. She is entitled to have her say.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHI : Sir, I most emphatically and categorically repudiate the allegation that I am a Communist, as also the insinuation that I have kind any of connection with any foreign embassy.

Indeed, I must strongly protest against these utterly baseless, unjustified and defamatory allegations and insinuations. I challenge the hon. Member to produce one iota of evidence to support his allegations.

I leave it to you, Sir, and to this House to consider whether or not I am entitled to the protection of this House ; also whether it is not the privilege of this hon. House to have only facts and not unfounded and baseless allegations.

SHRI K. R. GANESH (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Sir, I rise on a point of personal explanation. On the 26th November, 1969, during the course of his speech, Shri Manubhai Patel made some references to me. He said : I quote—

> "परसों ही कांग्रेस वर्किन्ग कमेटी में जो तीन नये सदस्य लिये गये हैं, अर्थात श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, श्रीमती नन्दिनी

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

सत्पथी और श्री गणेश, उन के बारे में श्री चिंतामणि पाणिग्रही, श्री वेदव्रत बरुआ आदि ने जा कर प्राइम मिनिस्टर से यही शिकायत की है कि वह कम्युनिल्ट हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट हैं, मैं इस लिए विरोध नहीं करता हूं, मैं विरोध इस लिए करता हूं कि वे आर एम्बैसी पीपल। इस का जवाब क्या है? (व्यवधान) एम्बैसी पीपल होने की वजह से उसी दल के साथियों ने उनकी शिकायत की है।"

Sir, I deny and repudiate the allagation that I am a member of the Communist party or have any other connection with the said party.

I emphatically...(*Interruption*). Say it outside. I will reply.

(व्यवधान) मैं जनसंघ वालों से डरने वाला नहीं हूँ। जनसंघ से कम्युनिस्ट होना अच्छा है। जनसंघी गांधीजी को मारने वाले हैं।

13.00 hrs.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बारबंकी): घबड़ाओं नहीं कम्युनिस्टों से ··(व्यवधान)···

श्री के० आर० गणेश: हम घबड़ाते नहीं हैं... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not take notice of these habitual interruptions. Please proceed.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I emphatically repudiate the allegation and the insinuation contained in it of being "Embassy people" and consider it irresponsible, mischievous and defamatory and dismiss the same with the contempt it deserves.

As a member of the House, I seek your protection.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): He says that what Mr. Manubhai Patel has said is defamatory. Defamtory things cannot be in the proceedings. They have to be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi): Tomorrow I want to make a personal explanation.

MR SPEAKER: If there is any evidence with you, you can bring it. But I cannot allow a personal explanation counter to this explanation.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: I had only quoted what had been said. Even that day when Mr. Tridib Kumar Choudhuri interrupted me, I said that I was only quoting what had been said. (*Interruptions*).

13.04-1/2 hrs.

OATHS BILL—*contd.*

Clause 7—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will resume further clause-by-clause consideration of the Oaths Bill. Clause 7 was being discussed.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I was on my legs. I was speaking on my amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: You can continue your speech after lunch.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

OATHS BILL—*contd.*

Clause 7—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are on clause 7; Shri Lobo Prabhu to continue his speech.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, I was at the stage of relating the hon. Minister's statement that clause 8 makes up any deficiency in clause 7. I have read clause 8 very carefully. I find it provides that any evidence given in a court should be true.

How can this make up for the words "accidental omission" I fail to understand. I have my comments to make on clause 8. But I find no connection between these words "accidental ommission" and clause 8. I think, the hon. Minister should elucidate that further.

In fairness to the clause, I hope, he will agree with me that clause 7, as it stands, has been objected to by nearly every Member who has spoken on the Bill. They have taken the stand that it frustrates the whole Bill if an omission to take the oath is condoned in this manner. The question is : Why then have an Act like this that allows omissions of oaths? In this House as well as in the other House, there has been universal reaction against the words "omission" in the matter of oath-taking as frustrating the Bill. If this House and the other House can react like that, what about the general public? What about the courts? Will they not proceed on the theory that omission to take an oath can be condoned and, proceeding on that theory, will they not, as far as possible or as and when they like, avoid taking an oath on the assumption that omission to take an oath can be condoned ?

I have to impress on the House that the law is for the weak against the strong. The law is not meant for anything else. It wants to protect the weak who cannot protect themselves. Otherwise, if this law is weakened in this manner, that an oath can be omitted or that an oath can be dispensed with, we are really acting against the weak and also against the poor who are generally weak. Therefore, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister not to leave loopholes and not to weaken the evidence by allowing parties to take advantage of a clause like this where an omission is condoned.

Secondly, I would like to impress on this House that law is a substitute for force. If you bring law into any kind of disrepute, if you weaken law by not giving an instant majesty that it deserves, you are inviting people to take law in their own hands. As we are taking democracy in the streets, you will have people saying, "Why go to courts where an oath taking is quite a farce, where an omission can be condoned?" You will have a position where the way of life of this country will be threatened, specially, for the poor. Therefore, it is my desire, and I wish to express it as strongly as possible, that the Minister should agree to his own edition ; he has edited 'omission' to be 'accidental omission'. So, let him introduce the word 'accidental', If he does not agree to my preference for oversight, because unless this is done, the law is not precise, and the law is not complete, and the law will work against the poor, and the law will work against those who believe in truth.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAIWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : I fail to see how the question of poor and the rich comes up in this matter. What I said with respect to clause 8 of the Bill the other day was this. Normally, the oath should be taken, but if by accident, a witness does not take the oath, even so, he is bound to speak the truth in a court of law by force of clause 8. And the definition of prejury in the IPC talks not only of statements made on oath but also of statements made before a court where a witness is bound to speak the truth.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Express provision of the law.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Yes, express provision of the law. I am glad that the express words are remembered by the hon. Member. He was a judge for long, and,...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : A magistrate.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : ... and, therefore, it is no surprise that he remembers it. Clause 8 contains an express provision of law that before a court a witness shall speak the truth. So, what I was submitting the other day with reference to clause 8 was this that even if there is an omission to take the oath, the witness does not escape if he perjures in this court, because under clause 8 and the definition of perjury in section

[Shri Govinda Menon]

19 of the IPC, he comes under the clutches of the law.

What I said the other day was that in one out of a thousand cases, it may be that due to oversight, accidental omission etc., he presiding officer may forget or omit to administer the oath or ask a witness to make an affirmation. It can be only by oversight, because there is a mandate in the Act that the oath shall be administered or the affirmation shall be made by a witness. That mandatory provision being there, clause 7 can operate only in cases where there is an accidental omission. That was what I said. It is not necessary to use the word 'accidental.'

In this connection, I shall remind the House that clause 7 is an exact reproduction of section 13 of the existing Act. It has been there from 1873, and the Supreme Court had occasion to consider this matter. I would draw the attention of the House to what the Supreme Court said. The Supreme Court says that capacity or competence to tender evidence in a court does not depend upon this Act but it depends upon section 118 of the Evidence Act. It is to this effect :

> "All persons shall be competent to testify unless the court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them or from giving rational answers answers to those questions by tender years, extreme oldage, disease, whether of body or of mind or any other cause of the same-kind."

So, it is the Evidence Act which defines competence of people who tender evidence. What does the Oaths Act say? This is what the Supreme Court has said :

> "The proviso quoted above must be read along with section 118 of the Evidence Act and section 13 of this Act..."

—Section 13 corresponds to the present clause 7—

> "In my opinion, an omission to administer an oath even to an adult goes against only the credibility of the witness and not his competency."

It may be that if a witness refugses to take the oath, as Bradlaw did in the House of Commons, still he can give evidence. But the court will be justified in saying that the credibility of the witness is at a low premium, because he refuses to take the oath. And this is what the Supreme Court says :

> "In my opinion, an omission to administer an oath even to an adult goes against only the credibility of the witness and not his competency. The question of competency is dealt with in section 118 of the evidence Act. Every witness is competent unless the court considers he is prevented from understanding the questions put to him or from giving rational answers by reason of tender years, extreme old age, disease, whether of body or of mind or any other cause of the same kind".
>
> "It will be observed that there is always competency in fact unless the court considers otherwise. No other ground of incompetency is given there. Therefore, unless the Oaths Act adds additional grounds of incompetency, it is evident that section 118 must prevail".

Then, the court goes on to consider what the purpose of the Oaths Act is.

> "Now, the Oaths Act does not deal with competency. Its main object is to render persons who give false evidence liable to prosecution under clauses 7 and 8. It is true, a subsidiary object is to bring home to the witness the solemnity of the occasion and to impress upon him the duty of speaking the truth...".

So, clauses 7 and 8 put together discharge the prime function of the Oaths Act, namely to make a witness liable for perjury if he does not speak the truth before a court of law. Under clause 7,

the oath is administered to him, or he makes an affirmation. Under section 19 of the IPC, if a witness, after taking the oath or making the affirmation speaks an untruth he commits an act of perjury. Then, under the same section, namely section 19 of the IPC, if there is express provision in the law that a person shall speak the truth, a violation of that provision makes him liable for the offence of perjury. That is the object of clauses 7 and 8, and when a witness is put in the box, and is called upon to make an oath, then the solemnity of the occasion is brought to his notice. Suppose he refuses to take the oath, then he can be prosecuted under another section of the IPC, namely section 178. Having been asked to the take oath, if a witness refuses to do so, he can be prosecuted under section 178, and his evidence will not be treated with the same credibility as that of a witness who has taken the oath. This is a law which has been in force for the last 96 years in India from 1873 to 1969, that is, that omission to administer the oath shall not vitiate the proceedings. This omission may be by oversight or may be accidental. It is not necessary to lay it down, because normally it will be by oversight or by an accidental omission.

In these circumstances, although I have great respect for the judicial experience of my hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu and I attach great importance to the time and energy which he has taken, which many of us do not do, to study the Bill before the House, I would respectfully request him to withdraw the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : On a point of clarification...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Lobo Prabhu to the vote of the House.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I want a clarification on this, because this is an important clause.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. I shall now put Shri Lobo Prabhu's amendment to vote.

The question is :

Pages 3, line 20,—

for "Omission to take any oath or mak e any affirmation"

substitute—

"Oversight in Taking any oath or making any affirmation." (31)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(*Persons giving evidence bound to state the truth.*)

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसेरिया) : मैं निम्नलिखित संशोधन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

पृष्ठ 3 सेक्शन 8में before "any court" के आगे "ग्राम कचहरी भी" समाविष्ट किया जाय । (26)

मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इस में 'ग्राम कचहरी भी' शब्द आ जाएं ताकि यह और स्पष्ट हो जाए । जब आप एक सिद्धान्त को कबूल करते हैं तो मेरे संशोधन को नामंजूर न किया जाए ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 3, line 29,—

add at the end—

"On pain of the offence of perjury". (32)

Sir, I am very deeply grateful to the appreciation of the Law Minister of my little judicial experience not as a Judge but as a Magisitrate.....

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is judicial experience.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It is judicial experience and I am relying on his greater experience in respect of this amendment to clause 8 which I have proposed.

As we have said before, Sec. 191 of the Indian Penal Code provides that perjury arises when there is an oath or an express provision of law to state the truth or when somebody is bound by law to make a declaration. These are the three circumstances under which the offence of perjury arises. As far as the oath is concerned, I am very glad that the Minister himself has furnished some of the arguments which I previously failed to bring forward in support of the oath as against affirmation. He has quoted the Supreme Court's judgment that oath has the quality of credibility. Oath creates credibility. At the same time the Supreme Court judgment mentions that oath has solemnity. I am very grateful, It is rather late now for me to make the Minister to go back on his track and accept this Supreme Court's view on oath to discount solemn affirmation which should be confined only to those who disclaim any belief in God. For the same reason oath should be solemn and oath should be credible. I would like him to kindly read this section again as it stands. No doubt, it has existed there since 1871 but so many things have existed but they have been changed since then. We cannot rely on age as the supreme and final argument in these matters. The provision here has to be judged whether it is an express provision of law or not. It says :

> "Every person giving evidence on any subject before any court or person hereby authorised to administer oaths and affirmations shall be bound to state the truth on such subject."

The operative words are "shall be bound to state the truth on such subject." Would you hold that this is an express provision in repect of a statement before any court at any time because the words used are "before any court or person hereby authorised to administer oath and affirmations." There may be some room to say that this is a general provision and not an express provision because unless a particular proceeding is characterised as requiring an oath, there may be a chance to argue that the provision is not express.

Therefore I have proposed an addition that the words may be added, namely, 'on pain of the offence of perjury.' That leaves it beyond doubt, making the provision explicit so that Sec. 199 is attracted at once. It is a simplification. I am not feeling very strongly on it, as I felt strongly on the earlier provisions. But I would like the Minister in his wisdom to consider whether he will not strengthen the section and make it more relevant to section 91 with these words 'on pain of the offence of prejury.'

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding the first amendment I would respectfully submit to the Member that the clause as it is, will include village courts and panchayat courts also. Because, the words used are, 'preson giving evidence on any subject before any court or preson hereby authorised to administer oaths. Panchayat court or village court is also a court. Because the word 'any' is used, it is not necessary to include the words 'Panchayat Courts'.

Regarding Shri Lobo Prabhu's amendment he himself feels that it may not be very necessary because this is an express provision. How could this Clause 8 be more express than what it is now ? It says 'Every person giving evidence on any subject before any court or person hereby authorised to administer oaths and affirmations shall be bound to state the truth on such subject.'

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : On pain of the offence of perjury.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is an express provision even without that and the definition of perjury in the IPC, Section 191 is attracted. So. 'on pain of the offence of perjury' would be superfluous. Therefore, I would like him to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Amendment No. 32,

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 32 was, by leave, withdrawn.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : मैं अपना एमेंडमेंट नहीं कर रहा हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will put the amendment of Shri Madhukar, No. 26 to the vote of the House.

———

Amendment No. 26 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

The Schedule

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are amendments by Shri S. C. Jha and Shri O. P. Tyagi, which may be moved.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 5,—

omit "swear in the name of God" (5)

Page 4, line 9,—

omit "swear in the name of God" (6)

Page 4, line 15,—

omit "swear in the name of God" (7)

Page 4, line 21,—

omit "swear in the name of God" (8)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मैं निम्नलिखित संशोधन प्रस्तुत करता हूं :

अनुसूची में पृष्ठ 4, पंक्ति 5, 8, 13, 19 में 'ईश्वर की शपथ लेता हूं' के स्थान पर रखिए 'ईश्वर के नाम पर शपथ लेता हूं' । (11)

अनुसूची में पृष्ठ 41 पंक्ति 5, 8, 13, 19 में 'ईश्वर की शपथ लेता हूं' के स्थान पर रखिये 'ईश्वर को साक्षी समझ शपथ लेता हूं' । (12)

Page 4, line 5, –

after "God" *insert* "or faith" (13)

Page 4, line 9,—

after "God" *insert* "or faith" (14)

Page 4, line 15,—

after "God" *insert* "or faith" (15)

Page 4, line 21,—

after "God" *insert* "or faith" (16)

SHRI S. N. MISRA : (Kanauj) : I move :

Page 4,—

after line 23, *add*—

"Form No. 5 (Affidavits) :—

"I do solemnly swear in the name of God/solemnly affirm that the contents of paragraphs.....of this affidavit are true to my personal knowledge, the contents of paragraphs .....of the affidavit are true to my knowledge received from record/or information received from.....and they are true, No. part of the affidavit is false and nothing has been concealed." (23)

श्री क० मि० 'मधुकर' : मैं निम्नलिखित संशोधन प्रस्तुत करता हूं :

अनुसूची में पृष्ठ 4 में जहां जहां God शब्द है हटा दिया जाए । (27)

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबन) : समर्थित

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

महोदय, मेरा संशोधन है कि जहां जहां पर शपथ में "आई स्वियर इन दि नेम आफ दि गाड" है, वे शब्द ओमिट कर दिए जायें। मेरा संशो धन नं० 1, 2, 3 और 4 इस बारे में हैं।

सभापति महोदय, ये कहेंगे कि यह संविधान में है। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि आप संविधान से भी आगे चलें, शुरू के इतिहास से चलें जब मानव बचपन अवस्था में था, उसका ज्ञान इतना बढ़ा नहीं था तो ये सब बातें ऐसी अवस्था में सामने आयां। ज्यों-ज्यों समाज बढ़ा, मानव बढ़ा और उसके ज्ञान का विकास हुआ, ये सब बातें खत्म होने लगीं। उदाहरण के रूप में मैं आपको वैस्टर्न रोमन एम्पायर का जो आर्मी हैड कंस्टेंटाइन था उसके विचार बताता हूँ। वह कहता था यदि दुनियां में गाड नहीं है तो उसको बनाना जरूरी है। "इफ़ दियर इज नो गाड, इट इज नैसेसरी टु मेक वन"। एक जमाना वह था जब कि दुनियां में गाड नहीं था तो उसको लोग जरूरी समझते थे। लेकिन जब समाज आगे बढ़ा और विज्ञान की गाड़ी आगे चली तो उस जमाने में कहा गया कि "इफ़ दियर इज गाड, इट इज नैसेसरी टु फारगेट हिम"। उन्होंने कहा हम अपना काम, अपनी किस्मत का फैसला आप करेंगे। उससे आगे समाज बढ़ा और मानवता का इतिहास बढ़ा और पंडित नेहरू का युग आया। अगर आप पंडित नहरू की रचना को पढ़ेंगे तो साफ़ हो जाएगा कि "इफ़ पियर इज ए गाड, इट इज नैसेसरी टु ब्लो हिम अफ"। यदि खुदा है तो उसको खत्म करो, यह थी उस युग की भावना। तो यह विज्ञान का युग है। हम अपनी आंखों के सामने देख रहे हैं कि आज मानव चन्द्रमा पर पहुंच गया है और चन्द्रमा जैसे पर वह अपना आवास शुरू करेगा। इस जमाने में इतिहास और दर्शन की चीज आज विवादग्रस्त बात हो गई है। यह समाज का तकाजा है कि हम इसको खत्म कर दें।

शपथ लेने में जब यह बात आती है कि "आई स्वियर इन दि नेम आफ गाड", तो उसकी मखौल की जाती है। संविधान में परिवर्तन की जरूरत है तो आप उसे भी परिवर्तित करें। लेकिन यह प्रथा ठीक नहीं है। आप 'प्रतिज्ञान करें' अफर्मेशन जो है, उसको मैं मानता हूं कि सर्टेन स्टेंडर्डस होते हैं, नैतिकता के कहिए या कंसेंस के कहिए, समाज के विकास का एक तरीका होता है, उस पर वह अपनी इंडिग्रिटी को बता सकता है, अफर्मेशन ले सकता है, लेकिन खुदा के नाम से जो वह शपथ लेता है. तो साबित होता है कि हम उस आदमी को विकास की ओर नहीं ले जा रहे हैं बल्कि आप उसको पीछे ले जा रहे हैं भले ही वह कोर्ट में शपथ हो या दूसरी जगह। आप उसे यह शपथ दिलाते हैं तो विज्ञान के खिलाफ आप जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि ये शब्द जहां पर हैं 'आई स्वियर इन दि नेम आफ गाड" ये सब हटा दिए जाएं, डिलीट कर दिए जायें। तभी आप मौजूदा जमाने के अनुकूल और विज्ञान के विकास में आप सहायक हो सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : 5, 6, 7, 8 भी आप खत्म कर लीजिए।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : ये सब इसी में आ गये हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता था कि अभी मेरे भाई झा साहब ने जो बात उपस्थित की है, वे इस सदन में न उठती तो ज्यादा अच्छा था, परन्तु इन्होंने उठा दी है।

सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने यह कहा कि ईश्वर मूर्खता की और अज्ञान की उपज रहा है और विज्ञान को उन्होंने महत्व दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि आज तक संसार में जितने भी वैज्ञानिक हुए हैं, वे ईश्वर की रचनाओं की ही

खोज करते रहे हैं। आज तक संसार में किसी भी वैज्ञानिक ने कोई वस्तु अपनी स्वतन्त्र बनाई हो, ऐसा आज तक नहीं हुआ। दे आर विस्कवरिंग दि लाज आफ़ गाड।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : आइंस्टीन का दूसरा ख्याल था।...

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं चैलेंज कर सकता हूं उनके साथी साइंटिस्ट को यदि वे ईश्वर के बनाए हुए पेड़ का एक पत्ता या घास का पत्ता भी वह दें तो मैं उनकी बात को स्वीकार कर लूंगा। आपके साइंटिस्ट घास का पत्ता भी नहीं बना सकते। वह ईश्वर की रचना को, उसके क्रियेशन की खोज करते हैं। आप स्वतः झा साहब अपनी ओर निहार करें और देखें कि क्या आपकी बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण रचना स्वतः नेचर से आ गई है, यह मानना पागलपन से ज्यादा नही होगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं, सभापति महोदय, कि उस ईश्वर के लाज को समझने में आदमी और साइंटिस्ट का दिमाग आज तक सफल नहीं हुआ। आइंस्टीन ने भी जब 'एटम' को डिवाइड किया तो कहा कि 'आज से मेरे विज्ञान की खोज का क्षेत्र शुरू होता है। मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूं कि इस एटामिक शक्ति को कंट्रोल कौन कर रहा है।' वह भी इसको खोज के सागर में अथाह सागर बताकर गये हैं। वह आविष्कार नहीं हैं अपितु दे आर डिस्कवरर आफ थिंग्ज। "दियर डिस्कवरीज आर नाट आफ दियर ओन, दे आर. डिस्कवरिंग लाज आफ गाड।"

इसलिए ईश्वर की सत्ता को न मानना और उसको हटाने की बात करना, झा साहब क्षमा कीजिए, इससे ज्यादा मूर्खता और अज्ञानता का प्रस्ताव कोई नहीं हो सकता।

सभापति महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं सरकार को उन्होंने इस देश की आत्मा को सुरक्षित रखा है।

श्री नथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है और वह यह कि हमारे देश में जो धर्म है यह पंडितों का बनाया है। एक पंडित कहता है कि भगवान् है और दूसरा कहता हैं कि भगवान नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमको बताया जाए इस प्रकार हमको अंधेरे में क्यों रखा जाता है।

सभापति महोदय : यह कोई प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, यह दूसरी मूर्खतापूर्ण बात सामने आ गई कि धर्म को आदमी ने बनाया है। धर्म को आदमी नहीं बनाता। सच्चाई को कोई आदमी संसार में नहीं बना सकता है। सच्चाई सनातन है। सच्चाई का नाम ही। धर्म है, धर्म को बनाया नहीं जाता। यहां पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर बन जाने के पश्चात् धर्मगुरु भी ये बनने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। जिस बात का आपको ज्ञान नहीं है, उसमें दखल देना उचित नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं सरकार को कि उन्होंने इस देश की आत्मा को सुरक्षित रखा है। यह खेद का विषय है मानता हूं कि पोलिटिक्स ने, पोलिटाशियंस ने आज सच्चाई और धार्मिक भावना को झाड़ू मार दिया है। झा साहब उनका पक्ष लेते हैं, ले, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं, लेकिन आज भी भारतवर्ष में क्या संसार में भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो धर्म और ईश्वर पर विश्वास करते हैं और झूठ बोलते समय, बेईमानी करते समय और धोखा देते समय वह ईश्वर और धर्म के नाम मात्र से भय खाते हैं और आज भी वह सत्य आचरण करते हैं। लेकिन पोलिटाशियंस झूठ बोलते हुए, बेईमानी करते हुए भय नहीं खाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि

[ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

उन पालिटीशियन्स के ऊपर मुझ को विश्वास नहीं है जो आज तो संविधान की शपथ लेते हैं और दूसरे क्षण पब्लिक में जा कर बोलते हैं कि हम तो संविधान को अन्दर से खत्म करने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। एक ओर तो वह संविधान की शपथ लेते हैं और दूसरी ओर संविधान को अन्दर से खत्म करने की चेष्टा करते हैं। श्री झा उन लोगों में से प्रतीत नहीं होते हैं, जो ईश्वर में विश्वास करते हैं इसलिये मैं यह उनके लिये नहीं कहता, लेकिन उन लोगों के लिये कह रहा हूं जो ईश्वर एवं धर्म में विश्वास करते हैं और कोर्ट में पहुंच कर के धर्म और ईश्वर के नाम से शपथ लेते हैं। उन के शपथ लेने से सच्चाई सामने आ सकती है और फैसला जल्दी और ईमानदारी से किया जा सकता है।

इस समय दुनिया में तीन प्रकार के आदमी हैं। एक तो वहलोग जो श्री झा टाइप हैं जिनका धर्म और ईश्वर में विश्वास नहीं है, दूसरे वह लोग जो आस्तिक हैं और जिनका धर्म और ईश्वर में विश्वास है और तीसरे वह लोग हैं जिन का ईश्वर पर विश्वास नहीं है लेकिन धर्म पर विश्वास है। आपने दो को तो इस विधेयक में रक्खा है अर्थात् आस्तिक और नास्तिक को आपने बिल में रक्खा है कि :

I do sewer in the name God/solemnly affirm

इसमें वह आ जाते हैं जो ईश्वर में विश्वास करते हैं, लेकिन जो ईश्वर में विश्वास नहीं करते धर्म को मानते हैं उनका आपने इसमें जिक्र नहीं किया है। जिन लोगों को धर्म में विश्वास है उन को छोड़ना ठीक नहीं है। मेरा यह कहना कि आप उन को भी लीजिये और रखिये कि :

'I do sewer in the name of God or faith'

आप फेथ को इस में ले आइये। जैसे जैन और बौद्ध लोग हैं जिनको धर्म में विश्वास है पर ईश्वर को नहीं मानते हैं अगर उनको आप छोड़ेंगे तो बड़ी भारी भूल रह जायेगी। इसमें आस्तिक और नास्तिक को तो लाया गया है लेकिन धर्म का समावेश नहीं किया गया है। इसलिये अंग्रेजी में जहां पर आपने गार्ड को रक्खा है उसके साथ फेथ भी रख दीजिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक का हिन्दी अनुवाद करने वालों ने बड़ा भारी अन्याय किया है। उन्होंने शपथ के भाव को ही समाप्त कर दिया है। मैंने थोड़े बहुत धार्मिक ग्रन्थों को पढ़ने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन जो उल्था मंत्री महोदय ने करवाया है वह कहीं नहीं आता। आज तक की प्रथा है, अंग्रेजी में आप ने लिखा है कि :

I do sewer in the name of God.

इसमें ईश्वर की शपथ नहीं है। इन दी नेम आफ गाड है। आज आप लोग कचहरियों में चले जाइये वहां यह होता कि ईश्वर को हाजिर नाजिर मान कर के, अर्थात् ईश्वर को साक्षी अथवा गवाह मान कर, मैं इस प्रकार की शपथ लेता हूं। अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी वाले जो हैं उनकी भी यह मान्यता है कि ईश्वर को हाजिर मान कर मैं शपथ लेता हूं। शपथ लेने की भावना ठीक है। जब वह शपथ लेता है ईश्वर की तब वह ईश्वर को सामने मान कर शपथ लेता है। जब धर्म की शपथ लेता है तो उस के अन्दर यह धार्मिक भावना रहती है कि अगर मैं धर्म को या ईश्वर को साक्षी मानने के पश्चात् झूठ बोलूंगा तो पाप चढ़ जायेगा। जब कभी कोई माता या पिता की शपथ लेता है तब उसके अन्दर यह भावना रहती है कि माता मर जाय या पिता मर जाय अगर मैं झूट बोलूं। लेकिन वह इस तरह से ईश्वर की शपथ नहीं ले सकता क्योंकि वह बिल्कुल गलत है। ईश्वर के नाम पर शपथ ली जा सकती है क्योंकि जब कोई इश्वर के नाम पर शपथ लेता है

तब उसको साक्षी मान कर शपथ लेता है। लेकिन आपने लिखा है कि ईश्वर की शपथ लेता है। ईश्वर एटर्नल है, इस लिये उस की शपथ नहीं ली जा सकती है यह धर्म की भावना के खिलाफ है। कोई भी धार्मिक आदमी ऐसा नहीं कहेगा कि मैं ईश्वर की शपथ लेता हूं। वह कहेगा कि मैं ईश्वर को हाजिर नाजिर मान कर शपथ लेता हूं या ईश्वर के नाम पर शपथ लेता हूं।

इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मेरे अमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं केवल इतना ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जब आप ने शपथ रक्खा है तो वह इस रूप में हो कि सब पर लागू हो सके, वह शपथ ऐसी हो जिसमें ईश्वर और धर्म दोनों में विश्वास करने वाले उस को मान सकें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक कोई शपथ लेगा नहीं। इस धारा में यह संशोधन कर दिया जाय ईश्वर के नाम पर शपथ लेता हूँ या ईश्वर को साक्षी मानकर शपथ लेता हूं। यह आप की भावना के भी अनुकूल बैठेगा। अगर "गाड" के बाद "आर फेथ" जोड़ दिया जाय तो यह तीनों वर्गों पर लागू हो जायेगी।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely thankfut to Shri Tyagi for pointing out that the translation of the words "I sewer in the name of God' has not been given correctly in the Hindi version of the Bill supplied to Parliament. I must here say that this is a new practice which we have started on the insistence of Members of this House, that every Bill should be accompanied by a Hindi translation of the Bill. And in doing so, sometimes mistakes may be committed but when the true translation of the Act comes later more attention will be bestowed upon the matter, I will convey the comments and criticisms made by Shri Tyagi to the learned men in the OLLC who supply us with the translation.

Having said that, let me also tell the hon. Member that a translation of the Constitution was published in 1950 under the authority of the President of the Constituent Assembly. I understand that that translation was effected by a few well-known scholars in Hindi. This oath and affirmation etc., come under the third Schedule of the Constitution also. The Hindi version of the Constitution as published by the authority of the President of the Constituent Assembly translates the words "I swear in the name of God" as मैं ईश्वर की शपथ लेता हूं। That is how it is translated there. I do not know whether it is the last word on the subject. I am certainly thankful to the hon. Member and shall convey his critism to the proper quarters. My knowledge of Hindi is rather limited, but still I can appreciate the value of his criticism.

There has been a controversy between Shri Shiv Chandra Jha and Shri Tyagi; they joined issue on the question whether God exists or not, and whether there should be an oath in the name of God. Mr. Lobo Prabhu was not here —

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : You have not followed what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru may or may not have said something, but I am not on that question. I refuse to enter the field in this controversy. Therefore, without meaning any offence to anyone or to God, let me say that if there is a God, God will certainly excuse Mr. Jha for having stated what he did. May I add that if there is a God, God will certainly be thankful to Mr. Tyagi for having advocated God's cause in Parliament here. But the question does not arise because we have already passed clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Bill in which the words "oath" or "affirmation" are there, and having passed those clauses already, this amendment of Mr. Jha with respect to the Schedule is out of order. It should fall out because we have accepted already that there could be oaths in the name of God as also affirmation. Mr. Tyagi wants that they should be taken either in the name of God or in the name of one's faith. I am not sure whether that is necessary. Those who make affirmations are not necessarily

[Shri Govinda Menon]

atheists. May be they do not want to drag the name of God into mundane matter. It is not as if we have made a provision of swearing by God for theists and making affirmation in the case of atheists. In the case of those who do not believe in God but have a certain faith or religion or *dharma* they will affirm that they will speak the truth. They do not believe in God; that is what it comes to. Therefore, this should be sufficient for our purpose, especially when there are many statutes in existence, including the Constitution, where the form of oath is as given in the Schedule here. That being so, I would request Mr. Jha and Mr. Tyagi to withdraw their amendments. We will take up the question of existence or otherwise of God on a different forum. We may have a seminar for that purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendments.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मेरी पांच नम्बर एमेंडमेंट को अलग से पुट किया जाए ।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The minister has said, it is out of order.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बिल्कुल रूल्ज के मुताबिक है । यह एजंडे पर लाई गई है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put amendment, No. 5, moved by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha, to the vote of the House,

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Please read out the amendment so that hon, Members may know what the amendment is. The point is whether in the form of oath the words "I swear by God" should be omitted or not. I said, let the words "swear by God" remain there and those who do not believe in God make an affirmation. Shri Jha wants the reference to God to go. That is the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

Page 4, line 5,—

omit "swear in the name of God" (5)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 2] [14.57 hrs.

AYES

Bharati, Shri Maharaj Singh
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Ray, Shri Rabi
*Shashi Bhushan, Shri

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Babunath Singh Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri, B. N.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Bramhanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Desai, Shri C. C.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kandappan, Shri S.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kesri, Shri Sita Ram
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.

*Wrongly voted for 'AYES.'

Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Majhi, Shri M.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Marandi, Shri
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Naik, Shri G. C.
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Raut, Shri Bhola
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambasivam, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Sethuraman, Shri N.
Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Shastri, Shri B. Biswanarayan
Sheo Narain, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri J. B.
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Sursingh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swell, Shri
Thakur, Shri P. R.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is : Ayes : 5 ; Noes : 111.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the other amendments together to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 6 to 8, 11 to 16, 23 and 27 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(*Short title and extent.*)

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 3,

for "1968" *substitute* "1969" (2) (*Shri Govinda Menon*)—

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I move :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "except" *substitute* "including (3)

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding Jammu and Kashmir I explained the

*The following Members also recorded their votes :
AYES : Shri P. P. Esthose ;
NOES : Sarvashri B. K. Daschowdhury, Chandra Jeet Yadav, Shashi Bhushan and Shrimati Savitri Shyam,

[Shri Govinda Menon]

matter rather at length when the Bill was moved. I shall draw the attention of the House to the fact that there is a provision in our Constitution, article 370. There may be difference of opinion whether the article should be that way or not. The subject matter of this Bill regarding oaths is covered by Entry 12 in the Concurrent List. Entry No. 12 is, evidence and oaths ; recognition of laws, public acts and records, and judicial proceedings. The foot-note says, not applicable to State of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, under the Constitution, as it is, Entry No. 12 is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. That being so, the Parliament has no power to enact a law regarding oaths as applied to Jammu Kashmir. The question then would be : Why is this entry made that this is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir ?

15 hrs.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Why should it not apply to Jammu and Kashmir? You must give a clear answer to the House,

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : My hon. friend, Shri Sheo Narain, is a lawyer and I would request him to listen.

The Constitution was enacted and promulgated in 1950 when the Kashmir question was being agitated in the United Nations. Our defence there was that Kashmir had acceded to India and that the rular of Jammu and Kashmir had excuted an Instrument of Accession. That was our trump card in the United Nations. Now, in the Instrument of Accession, it is stated that Kashmir accedes to India with respect to defence, external affairs and communications and nothing else. So, when the Constitution was enacted, article 370 gave a special position to Kashmir, *viz-a-viz* all other Indian States that had acceded to the Indian Union on the 15th August, 1947, with respect to these three subjects. A little before the promulgation of the Constitution, to be exact, sometime in November, 1949, the rulers or the Rajpramukhs of all the Indian States issued proclamations under which they adopted the Constitution which was passed in the Constituent Assembly. That could not be done by the rular of Jammu and Kashmir because of the pendency of the dispute in the United Nations. Therefore, with respect to all other Stetes, the Union List and the Concurrent List applied to them. Article 370 was enacted under which it is stated that the provisions of article 1 and this article shall apply in relation to that State, that is, the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

So, on the 26th January, 1950, the two articles wich applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir were article 1 and article 370. In article 370, it is stated that it is open to the President of India to extent other Entries in the Union List and the Concurrent List to the States of Jammu and Kashmir with the concurrence of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Now, by that process, one by one, the Entries in the Union List and the Concurrent List are being extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. If any of you who may be interested in this constitutional problem would get an authorised copy of the Constitution, you will see that under several Entries, it is stated, not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. That means other Entries are applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Thus by a slow and patient process, we are extending, one by one, all Entries in the Union List and the Concurrent List to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. That is a process of eresion of the peculiar and particular position of Jammu and Kashmir in our policy. That being so, I cannot introduce this Bill saying that it extends to Jammu and Kashmir. If we say that in Parliament here, that will be a void statement because under our Constitution, Entry No. 12 in the Concurrent List does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I can assure the House that the Parliament here has adopted a wise method of equating Jammu and Kashmir to other States in India by this process. What would happen later is : after this Act is passed, we would request the State of Jammu and Kashmir to accept Entry 12 in the Concurrent List. If they do so, then the President, by an order, can extend this law to Jammu and Kashmir. That is how we have been extending all the laws to Jammu and Kashmir. I would, therefore, submit that the House should understand this position and not accept the amendment which Mr. Jha has moved.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : चेयरमैन साहब, मेरी राय में जब यह हकूमत अपने कानूनों में "एक्सेप्ट जम्मू एंड काश्मीर" लिखती है, तो वह दुनिया में अपनी हंसी उड़वाती है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने फ़रमाया है कि इस कानून को जम्मू काश्मीर में लागू करने के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से मन्जूरी ली जायेगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब अब्दुल्ला को जेल में डाला गया या बख्शी पर मुकदमा चलाया गया, तो क्या इस बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मंजूरी ली गई थी? अब जब कि वह सादिक को गिरफ़्तार करने जा रही है और अब्दुल्ला को फिर पकड़ने जा रही है, तो क्या वह इस के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से मन्जूरी लेगी? मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहानासाज़ी है।

जब जम्मू-काश्मीर को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दायरे में शामिल कर लिया गया है और वह वहां पर सुप्रीम है, तो कसम लेने के बारे में इस कानून को वहां की सब अदालतों में लागू किया जाना चाहिए। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि हम प्रैज़िडेंट साहब को यह कानून जम्मू-काश्मीर में लागू करने के लिए कहेंगे? लेकिन हम इस को वहां लागू क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? मिनिस्टर साहब फ़रमाते हैं कि इस में आईनी दिक्कत है। 1947 से ले कर आज तक, जब कि 1970 आने वाला है, इन 23 वर्षों में काश्मीर के लिए हमारे हजारों नौजवान शहीद हो चुके हैं, हम ने करोड़ों नहीं, अरबों रुपये वहां सरफ़ किये हैं और हम यू० एन० ओ० और दुनिया भर में चिल्लाते आये हैं कि जम्मू-काश्मीर हमारा अटूट हिस्सा है, लेकिन आज भी हम कहते कि वहां पर अपने कानून लागू करने के सिलसिले में आईनी दिक्कत है। आख़िर अब तक अपने आईन मे एमेंडमेंट क्यों नहीं कि गई? इसमें क्या मुश्किल पड़ी?

"विनाशकाले विपरीत बुद्धि।" इन लोगों की बुद्धि नष्ट हो गई है और यह लोग मुल्क को नष्ट करने जा रहे हैं। अभी तक जम्मू-काश्मीर के बारे में इन लोगों का दिमाग़ साफ़ नहीं है। मुझे इस बात से कोई मतलब नहीं है कि यह लोग अब्दुल्ला या सादिक को, या किसी और को, पकड़ें। सवाल यह है कि अगर जम्मू-काश्मीर हमारा है—और वह हमारा है—, तो इस तरह अपने कानूनों में उस के बारे में एक्सेप्शन रख कर दुनिया में अपनी हंसी उड़वाना अच्छी बात नहीं है।

जहां तक कसम के सिलसिले में खुदा को रखने का सवाल है, मैं उस में नहीं पड़ता हूँ। इस मामले में कांग्रेस के एक भाई ने, जो आज बाग़ी हैं, श्री झा की हिमायत की है। ऐसे लोग और कम्युनिस्ट एक हो गये हैं। वे खुदा को हटाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन खुदा कहां चला जायेगा? वह तो झा साहब की जेब में रहेगा।

गवर्नमेंट को यह बात क्लीयर करनी चाहिए कि इस कानून के मामले में जम्मू-काश्मीर इनक्लूड होगा, एक्सक्लूड नहीं होगा।

شری عبدالغنی ڈار: - لگوڑ گاؤں) چیئرمین صاحب

میری رائے میں جب یہ حکومت اپنے قانون میں "ایکسیپٹ جموں اینڈ کشمیر" لکھتی ہے تو وہ دنیا میں اپنی ہنسی اڑواتی ہے۔ منسٹر صاحب نے فرمایا ہے کہ قانون کو جموں و کشمیر میں لاگو کرنے کے بارے میں سٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سے منظوری لی جائے۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب عبداللہ کو جیل میں ڈالا گیا۔ جب بخشی پر مقدمہ چلایا گیا تو کیا اس بارے میں سٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کی منظوری لی گئی تھی۔ اب جبکہ وہ صادق کو گرفتار کرنے جا رہی ہے اور عبداللہ کو پھر پکڑنے جا رہی ہے تو کیا وہ اس کے لئے سٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سے منظوری لے گی۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بہانہ سازی ہے۔

جب جموں و کشمیر کو سپریم کورٹ کے دائرے میں شامل کر لیا گیا ہے اور وہ وہاں پر سپریم ہے تو قسم لینے کے بارے

ہیں اس قانون کو وہاں کی سب عدالتوں میں لاگو کیا جانا چاہیئے۔ منسٹر صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ ہم پریذیڈنٹ صاحب کو یہ قانون جموں و کشمیر میں لاگو کرنے کے لئے کہیں گے ؟ لیکن ہم اس کو وہاں لاگو کیوں نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ ؟

منسٹر صاحب فرماتے ہیں کہ اس میں پریکٹی کل دقت ہے سنہ ۱۹۴۷ء سے لیکر آج تک جبکہ سنہ ۱۹۶۹ء آنے والا ہے ان ۲۳ برسوں میں کشمیر کے لئے ہمارے ہزاروں نوجوان شہید ہو چکے ہیں۔ ہمنے کروڑوں نہیں اربوں روپیہ وہاں صرف کیا ہے۔ اور ہم یو۔ این۔ او۔ اور دنیا بھر میں چلاتے رہے ہیں "جموں کشمیر ہمارا اٹوٹ حصہ ہے"۔ لیکن آج بھی ہم کہتے ہیں کہ وہاں پر اپنے قانون لاگو کرنے کے سلسلے میں آئینی دقت ہے۔ آخر اب تک اپنے آئین میں امینڈمنٹ کیوں نہیں کی گئی ؟ اس میں کیا مشکل پڑی ہے۔

"وہ ناش کالے دو پر یہ بدھی" ان لوگوں کی بدھی نشٹ ہو گئی ہے اور یہ لوگ ملک کو نشٹ کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔ ابھی تک جموں و کشمیر کے بارے میں ان لوگوں کا دماغ صاف نہیں ہے۔ مجھے اس بات سے کوئی مطلب نہیں ہے کہ یہ لوگ عبداللہ یا صادق یا کسی اور کو پکڑیں سوال یہ ہے کہ اگر جموں و کشمیر ہمارا ہے تو اسطرح اپنے قانون میں اس کے بارے میں ڈیکلیریشن رکھ کر دنیا میں ہنسی اڑوانا اچھی بات نہیں ہے۔

جہاں تک قسم کے سلسلہ میں خدا کو لانے کا سوال ہے میں اس میں نہیں پڑنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس معاملہ میں کانگریس کے ایک بھائی نے جو آج باغی ہیں شری حمید کی حمایت کی ہے ایسے لوگ اور کمیونسٹ ایک ہو گئے ہیں وہ خدا کو ہٹانا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن خدا کہا جائیگا۔ ۔ ۔ ؟ وہ تو حمید صاحب کی جیب میں رہے گا۔

گورنمنٹ کو یہ بات کلیر کرنی چاہیئے کہ اس قانون کے معاملہ میں جموں کشمیر انکلیوڈ ہوگا۔ ایکسکلیوڈ نہیں ہوگا۔

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात इन्होंने दुरुस्त ही कही कि मंत्री महोदय जब कभी इस तरह का विधेयक लाते हैं कि यह विधेयक लागू होगा सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ जम्मू और काश्मीर को छोड़ कर के अब इस तरह की बात यह उठाते हैं तो सचमुच में यह अपना मखोल उड़ाते हैं। यह अपनी हंसी करवा रहे हैं। उस दिन चव्हाण साहब के सामने यह बात रखी गई थी, यह सवाल उठाया गया था तो शायद आप को याद हो उन्होंने साफ शब्दों में कहा कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का अंग है, हिन्दुस्तान है, हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है। इस में दो मत नहीं हो सकते। जब इस तरह के बयान दिये जाते हैं तब किस तर्क के मुताबिक और किस आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह विधेयक हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों पर ओखा से लेकर मणिपुर तक और यहां से लेकर कन्या कुमारी तक लागू हो सकता है लेकिन जम्मू और काश्मीर पर यह विधेयक लागू नहीं हो सकता ! यह किताब उठाते हैं और धारा दिखलाते हैं कि इस धारा के मुताबिक यह चीज इस तरह नहीं हो सकती। धारा के मुताबिक कभी क्रान्ति नहीं होती है। कोई भी बुनियादी और बड़ा काम धारा को पकड़ कर के नहीं होता है। क्रान्ति का इतिहास मंत्री महोदय यदि पढ़ेंगे तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि इन धाराओं को एक तोड़ कर के ही क्रान्तियां हुई हैं। बड़ी बड़ी कांस्टीट्यूशन की किताबें लिखी हुई थीं

लेकिन दुनियां में क्रान्तियां हुई उन की धाराओं को तोड़ कर के। यदि हकीकत में यह चाहते हैं कि जो विकास के काम और जो वातावरण हिन्दुस्तान में हो रहा है वह हिन्दुस्तान का जो अंग है जम्मू और काश्मीर उस में भी हो तो यह लाजिमी हो जाता है कि यह जो शब्द लिखे जाते हैं कि 'एक्सेप्ट दि स्टेट आफ अम्मू ऐंड काश्मीर, यह लिखना बन्द करें। इसी-लिए मेरा यह संशोधन है कि जहां पर यह शब्द लिखे गये हैं कि एक्सेप्ट दि स्टेट आफ जम्मू ऐंड काश्मीर उस की जगह इन्क्लूडिंग दि स्टेट आफ जम्मू ऐंड काश्मीर कर दिया जाय। यह समस्या इन के सामने जरूर आ जाती है कि काश्मीर का कुछ इलाका पाकिस्तान के मातहत है। काश्मीर में तो लागू करेंगे मेरे इस संशोधन के मुताबिक लेकिन काश्मीर का जो इलाका पाकिस्तान के मातहत है उस में यह लागू कैसे होगा? इस की व्यवस्था के लिए इन को सोचना चाहिए; लेकिन यह सोचते नहीं हैं। यह भागते हैं। जो भी मामूली काम हो रहे हैं उस को वहां करने से मुकरते हैं, कहते हैं एक्सेप्ट दि स्टेट आफ जम्मू ऐंड काश्-मीर। इसीलिए यह मेरा संशोधन है कि यह किताबी कीड़े बनने की आदत छोड़कर क्रान्ति-कारी दृष्टिकोण मंत्री महोदय अपनावें और इस का रेफरेंस वहां के लिए भी करें ताकि हिन्दुस्तान में जो परिवर्तन होने वाले हैं वह वहां भी लागू हों। इसी के लिए मेरा यह संशोधन है कि शब्द एक्सेप्ट दि स्टेट आफ जम्मू ऐंड काश्मीर की जगह इन्क्लूडिंग दि स्टेट आफ जम्मू ऐंड काश्मीर रख दिया जाय इन का जवाब एक भी कन्विंसिंग नहीं हुआ इसलिए मैं अपने संशोधन की प्रेस कर रहा हूं।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The *javaab* is only this ; just as revolutions cannot be brought about by Constitutions, they cannot be brought about by legislation also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 3 of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to vote.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1, *For* 'Nineteenth' *substitute* 'Twentieth'. (1)

—(Shri Govinda Menon)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"The Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, थर्ड रीडिंग में एक दो शब्द कहने दीजिए। यह ओथ लेने की बात जो उठाई गई थी इस के मुताल्लिक खुदा का होना या न होना, इस की बात भी आई। इसके मुताल्लिक एक कहानी में कहना चाहता हूं। 1942 के आन्दोलन में हिन्दुस्तान का एक बड़ा रहनुमा

जब ऐक्सकांड कर रहा था तो किसी हिन्दुस्तान के एक बहुत बड़े रहनुमे के पास था। वह बड़े रहनुमा बहुत बड़े आस्तिक थे, गंगा में विश्वास करने वाले, गंगा की पवित्रता में विश्वास करने वाले, गंगा के जल में विश्वास करने वाले, इन सारी बातों में विश्वास और आस्था रखने वाले वह थे। बात उठी कि पुलिस वाले, आएंगे और खानातलाशी की जायगी। उन से कहा गया कि अब आप की खानातलाशी होगी और पुलिस वाले आप से पूछेगे तो आप को बताना पड़ेगा। तब उस बड़े रहनुमा ने कहा कि मैं तुलसीदल और गंगाजल उठा लूंगा और कह दूंगा कि वह मेरे यहां नहीं हैं। तो यह इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो अपनी जिन्दगी में गंगा जल को इतना पवित्र मानते रहे, और तमाम आस्तिकता की बातों को मानते रहे, उन के सामने दूसरे वैल्यूज, सोशल वैल्यूज जब आए तो उस को वह तिलांजलि दे देते हैं अपने सामाजिक मूल्यों के सामने। मतलब किसी ओथ में ताकत तब आती है जब उस के पीछे कोई मान्यता हो, कोई बड़ा सोशल वैल्यू हो। आज पूंजीवाद को बचाने के लिए यदि कोई शपथ ली जायगी तो यह निर्विवाद आप समझ रखिए कि आज के जमाने में वह शपथ तोड़ी जाएगी। शपथ का कोई मतलब तभी होता है, उस में बल तभी आता है जब एक भाप होता है, मानवता का माप, मानवता के विकास और बराबरी का माप होता है तब उस में बल आता है। और यह रिलेटिव टर्म्स हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि कोवर्टली या ओवर्टली जो उन की शपथ थी, जो उन की लायल्टी थी कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व प्रैसीडेंट निजलिंगप्पा के मुताल्लिक क्या वह आज उस पर चलने को तैयार हैं, नहीं तैयार हैं। इन के सामने दूसरी सोशल वैल्यूज आ गई हैं, दूसरी मान्यताएं आ गई हैं जिन को यह ऊंचा समझते हैं बनिस्बत उस के और अब चूंकि इन की सोशल वैल्यूज ज्यादा ऊंची हैं इसलिए उस को वह तोड़ते हैं। इसी तरह से यह ओथ की या नैतिकता की बातें हैं। यह रिलेटिव टर्म्स हैं। जब दूसरी बातों से मानवता का और समाज का और कल्याण होता है तो पहले की सारी मान्यताएं और नैतिकता की बातें अनावश्यक हो जाती हैं और फिर दूसरे रास्ते अख्त्यार किए जाते हैं सभी मामलों में चाहे वह नैतिकता का स्तर हो या शपथ हो या कसम हो।

इसलिए यह विधेयक जो है बहुत सी कमियां यहां दिखाई गई। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि हकीकत में आप यदि चाहते हैं कि यह लागू हो तो समाज की नैतिकता का स्तर आप ऊंचा करें। जब तक वह ऊंचा नहीं होगा तब तक चाहे वह ओथ लिया जाय या और कोई चीज हो उस का कोई मतलब हकीकत में नहीं हो पाता है। वह तभी नैतिकता का स्तर ऊंचा होगा जब कि समाज में बराबरी आएगी और विषमता की बात खत्म होगी।

सभापति महोदय, चोर क्यों चोरी करता है आप किसी चोर से मुलाकात कीजिये। वह इसलिये चोरी करता है क्योंकि वह अनएम्पलाएड है, उसके पास काम नहीं है, खाने के लिये रोटी नहीं है, घर नहीं है, मजबूरन उस को करना पड़ता है, झूठ बोलता है, दूसरा रास्ता अख्तियार करता है। आपके समाज की बनावट आज ऐसी है कि वह उस में अपने को बेकार पाता है, उसकी हालत खराब है। यदि आप इन बातों को दूर कर दें, तो फिर चोरी क्यों होगी। हमारे इतिहास में कहा जाता है कि पहले घरों में ताले नहीं लगते थे—चन्द्र गुप्त के जमाने में मेगस्थनीज ने लिखा है कि घरों में ताले नहीं लगते थे। बहुत हद तक यह बात सही होगी। इसलिये सही होगी कि आज

की जो मोटी बातें हैं, उनकी उस जमाने में पूर्ति हो गई होगी और इसी वजह से लोगों को उस जमाने में ताले नहीं लगाने पड़ते होंगे। आज पूंजीवादी देशों में अमरीका भी ऐसा मुल्क है, जहां लोगों को घरों में ताले नहीं लगाने पड़ते। वहां पर आप पायेंगे कि लोगों के घरों में कुछ खास सामान ही नहीं होता, रेडियो, ट्रांजिस्टर, शीशे, आदि सामान ही होता है, खाने के लिये रोज लाते हैं, रोज बनाते हैं, मोटे तौर पर उनके घरों में कुछ नहीं रहता। रुपया पैसा बैंक में रहता है। इसलिये उनके घर आदि खुले रहते हैं और वहां पर चोरियां नहीं होती। डकैती वहां पर होती है, बैंक-रौबरी होती है, लेकिन चोरी, जैसी हिन्दुस्तान में होती है, उस स्तर से वे लोग ऊपर उठ गये हैं, नैतिकता का स्तर ऊपर उठ गया है। उसी तरह से झूठ बोलने की बात है। इसी बिल्डिंग में और इसी शहर में सैकड़ों, 90 प्रतिशत लोग छोटी छोटी बातों पर झूठ बोल देंगे, लेकिन उस समाज के लोग छोटी छोटी बातों पर झूठ नहीं बोलेंगे, बात को स्पष्ट कह देंगे। इस का कारण यहीहै कि समाज की हालत अच्छी हो, तो उसमें नैतिकता बदल जाती है। होल्ड ट्रथ, नथिंग बट दि ट्रथ—इस सिद्धान्त में आप यकीन रखिये तो सत्य के नाम पर झूठ कहने की जो प्रवृत्ति है, उसका रूप ही दूसरा हो जायगा।

आज समाज का नारा दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन अभी उसका इम्तिहान हो गया, अभी उसकी परीक्षा ली गई और प्रधान मंत्री ने खुदा के नाम पर हाथ उठा दिया, लेकिन पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने ऐसा कभी नहीं किया, विज्ञान में भी ऐसी बात कभी नहीं कही जाती। लेकिन इस वक्त तो समाजवाद दिखाने के लिये आम जनता को गुमराह करने के लिये ऐसा किया जा रहा है, समाजवाद एक तरह से साइन-बोर्ड के रूप में हो गया है। लेकिन जब ये बातें आती हैं—डबल-टाक, हकीकत कुछ और दिखाने के लिये कागज में कुछ तो सच्चाई समाने आ जाती है, इससे परपज सर्व नहीं होगा। इसलिये जहां तक इस विधेयक के पास होने का सम्बन्ध हैं, मेरी अपनी कुछ रिजर्वेशन्ज हैं, कुछ शक हैं, और उन शकों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री बैनी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, इंडियन ओथस ऐक्ट जो 1873 में बना था, आज प्रायः एक शताब्दि के बाद उसमें संशोधन हो रहे हैं उसके लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं। समय के साथ साथ देश और समाज में जो परिवर्तन हुआ हैं, उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए 100 वर्ष पहले जो कानून बना था, उसमें परिवर्तन होना लाजमी था। किन्तु इन परिवर्तनों के सिलसिले में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ किया है, मुझे लगता है कि कुछ उल्टा ही कर दिया है। इस बिल पर बहस के दौरान श्री ट० विश्वनाथन जी ने कहां था, वे एक माने हुए वकील हैं - उन को बहुत कम लोग ऐसे मिले हैं जो झूठ बोलते हैं। लेकिन दूसरी ओर श्री लोबो प्रभू जी का कहना था कि उनका अनुभव है कि 95 प्रतिशत मुकदमेबाज सच नहीं बोलते हैं। मैं इस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता लेकिन यह बात सही है कि इण्डियन पीनल कोड की धारा 191 के मुताबिक परजरी के मामले में आज तक बहुत कम लोगों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं और उन्हें सजा हुई है। अब ऐसी अवस्था में ऐसे कानून को इस रूप में रखना कहां तक उचित है—समझ में नहीं आता। इस से अच्छा तो यह होता कि पीनल कोड में जो परजरी का सैक्शन है, हम उसी में संशोधन कर दें क्योंकि भारत एक स्वतंत्र देश है, इसका गौरवशाली भूत रहा है और वर्तमान भीं बहुत गौरवशाली है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि हमारे देश का हर एक नागरिक सच बोलता है, जब तक यह साबित न किया जाय कि वह झूठ बोलता है, तब तक सच बोलता है —ऐसा मानना चाहिए।

[श्री बैनी शंकर शर्मा]

शपथ लेकर बोलता है, तो भी सच बोलता है और शपथ न लेकर बोलता है तो भी सच बोलता है। इसलिए इसमें और सब धाराओं के बदले केवल धारा 8 को ही रखते तो अच्छा रहता

लेकिन उस के बजाय आपने धारा 9 से 12 तक को इस बिल में से हटा दिया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, क्यों हटा दिया है। वे धारायें बहुत अच्छी थीं। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश के 90 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में बसते हैं, वे ईश्वर को मानते हैं, आपस में एक दूसरे का विश्वास भी करते हैं। इस के साथ साथ यदि-वादी और प्रतिवादी किसी मामले का फैसला करने के लिए आपस में समझौते के द्वारा विचार करते हैं, तो उसमें कोर्ट को बीच में पड़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। इन पुरानी धाराओं में यह प्रावधान था कि अगर कोई वादी या प्रतिवादी कहता है कि तुम अमुक जगह पर अमुक नाम से शपथ लेकर कहो कि मेरी बात सच है, तो मैं उसको मान लूंगा। यह मुकदमों के सलटाने का एक बहुत ही शार्ट कट तरीका था। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में मुकदमे बहुत खर्चीले हो गये हैं। इनमें बहुत पैसा लगता है हर गांव में अदालतें नहीं होती हैं। पंचायतें जरूर हो गई हैं, फिर भी लोगों को बहुत दूर से आना पड़ता है, दस दस पेशियां पड़ जांय तो दिवाला निकल जाय। इस लिए वादी और प्रतिवादी अगर इस बात पर राजी हो जाते हैं कि अगर उनका प्रतिद्वंद्वी शपथ लेकर, ईश्वर के नाम पर या गंगा जल उठा कर उस बात को कह दे तो वह बात मान ली जायगी। लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अब इस धाराओं को हटाने का क्या मतलब है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी नहीं, तो आगे चल कर वे इस पर फिर से विचार करें और देश की 90 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण जनता की सुविधा के लिये, कम से कम इन धाराओं को फिर से इस कानून में शामिल करें।

एक बात में जम्मू काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। आये-दिन हमारे यहां जितने कानून बनते हैं उन में यह फिकरा लिखा रहता है कि यह जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होगा। हमें बार बार यहां पर कहना पड़ता है क्योंकि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी कहा करते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का अविभाज्य अंग है। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी, जो एक बहुत अच्छे वकील हैं, वकीली ढंग से अच्छा जवाब दिया है, मैं उनकी तारीफ़ करता हूँ, लेकिन इस संसद में वह अपनी वकालत का जौहर दिखाने के लिये नहीं आये हैं कुछ काम कर दिखाने के लिये आये हैं। जम्मू काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में जो अड़चनें हैं, मैं उन अड़चनों को उन के सामने नहीं लाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन ला-मिनिस्टर होने के नाते जम्मू काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में जो असुविधा होती है, उस के लिये वे एक कांस्टीचूशनल अमेण्डमेंट बिल यहां पर लावें, ताकि हमें अपने कानून बनाते समय यह फिकरा बार-बार न जोड़ना पड़े। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि आये-दिन शेख अब्दुल्ला सरीखे और भी बहुत से लोग जम्मू काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में समझते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर की समस्या अभी सुलझी नहीं हैं, यह अभी तक उलझी हुई है और उस के सम्बन्ध में वे शेखचिल्लियों जैसे विचार पेश करते रहते हैं। इस से दुख होता है दिक्कतें भी बढ़ती हैं।

इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस बिल में न सही, लेकिन आगे इस पर विचार करें कि हमारे जितने भी कानून हैं, वे जम्मू काश्मीर में भी लागू होंगे। क्योंकि हम ने मान लिया है कि जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का अविभाज्य अंग है, उसको हमसे कोई अलग नहीं कर सकता। जैसा हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में तीन दिन पहले कहा था कि काश्मीर के जिस अंश को इस समय पाकिस्तान ने अपने अधिकार में कर रखा है, उसको मुक्त करवाने

के सिवाय जम्मू काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में कोई समस्या नहीं है, इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आप कोई नई समस्या खड़ी न करें और आगे जब भी आपको फुरसत मिले, अवसर मिले, संशोधन करा कर इस कठिनाई को भी दूर करें।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : सभापतिजी, मैं नहीं समझता कि इस समय इस बिल के आने की क्या जरूरत है। हम एक वर्गीय समाज में रहते हैं इसलिए कोई परिमार्जित सत्य और असत्य की परिभाषा करना मुश्किल है। मिसाल के लिए एक आदमी किसी की जान लेना चाहता है और वह भाग कर किसी झाड़ी में छिप जाता है। मैंने उसको छिपते हुए देखा है इसलिए सत्य का तकाजा यह है कि मैं ठीक-ठीक बयान करूं लेकिन सत्य बोलने पर उसकी हत्या हो जायेगी इसलिए वहां पर झूठ बोलना भी सत्य होगा। इसी प्रकार से जो कार्य हमारे लिए अहिंसा है वही पूंजीपतियों के लिए हिंसा है। अगर मजदूर बोनस या तनख्वाह बढ़ाने की मांग करें और वह मिल मालिक को बुरा लगे तो उनके लिए वह हिंसा है। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं नहीं समझता कि यह बिल कहां तक सहायक होगा। अदालतों का हमें तजुर्बा है कि हमारे देश में जितना झूठ बोला जाता है, शायद ही दुनिया के किसी देश में बोला जाता हो। इसलिए मैं नहीं समझता कि इस बिल की क्या आवश्यकता है। समाज में जो बुराइयां मौजूद हैं पहले उनको हमें दूर करना होगा। आपने पढ़ा होगा कि एक जमाने में पाकेटमारी की सजा के लिए लोगों को खुलेआम सड़कों पर फांसी दी जाती थी लेकिन वहां पर देखने के लिए जो मजमा आता था उसी मजमे में पाकेटमारी भी होती थी। इसलिए सिर्फ सजा देने से ही किसी चीज को रोका नहीं जा सकता है। इसलिए समाज में जो मूल कारण हैं पहले उसको दूर किया जाये। आपने जो समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है उसके पूरा होने पर ये चीज अपने आप समाप्त हो जायेगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि इस विवाद में पड़कर कि खुदा का नाम लेकर कुछ कह दो, उसका महत्व इस देश में नहीं है बल्कि समाज में विकास के साथ साथ वैल्यूज भी बदलती हैं, जैसे-जैसे समाज का विकास होता है पुरानी धारणायें बदलती हैं और नये सत्य स्थापित होते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं इस बिल की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय इसको अभी भी वापिस ले लें तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : With respect to the speech made by Mr. Jha and my hon. friend who sat down just now, I have very little to say by way of reply. I do not find Mr. Jha here. This Bill has nothing to do with socialism or Nijalingappa or padlocks or other things- These were what he rerferred to.

Regarding the special oath about which Mr. Sharma made some remarks, I wish to draw his attention to what transpired in this House on an earlier occasion when the matter was discussed in this House and this House and this House decided that the provision of special oaths should discontinue, I spoke at some length on that matter. But because the matter is being raised very sincerely and conscientiously by several Members of the House including Mr. Sharma who was the latest, I shall read a passage from the report of the Law Commission on this matter as it is not as simple as is made out to appear. This will be my reply to them :

> "Let us then examine the claim made on behalf of special oaths that there is no evidence to show that special oaths have done no harm. This claim does not appear to be well founded. In this connection attention may be drawn to the privy Council case Inder Prasad versus Jag Mohan Das. The facts of the case as stated in the judgment of the Privy Council delivered by Lord Blanisbrough made some startling revelations. In a partition suit between the plaintiff. Inder Prasad and the

[Shri Govinda Menon]

> defendant Jagmohan Das, the disputes as to the immovable properties were amicably settled, But with regard to the movables the dispute became highly embittered. After sevral years of protracted litigation both the plaintiff and the defendant came to same amicable settlement even with regard to the movables. In pursuance of the agreement between both the parties which was recorded by the courts several lists of movable properties were filed by the plaintiff. Under the agreement as recorded by the court these lists should have secured for the plaintiff a decree for practically the whole of his claim and there would have been due to him fram the defendent a sum exceeding Rs. two lakhs."

But then suddenly a strange thing happened. The whole situation cannot be better described than in the words of Lord Blanisborough himself, His Lordship, in the course of his judgment observed :

> "But a strange thing had happened. For some reason unknown the subordinate judge, describes it as a fit of responsive generosity on the part of the plaintiff. He on the 30th March 1922 when filling his claim made in the court in the presence of the first defendant, an offer on which everything now turns. It is thus recorded by the subordinate judge. Lala Inder Prasad says he will give up out of his lists such items as Jagmohan Das denies before the deity Lakshmi Narasimhaji. Jagmohan Das accepts this."

In pursuance of this offer, Jagmohan Das, the defendant, took a special oath before the deity and give his evidence the effect of which may best be stated in the words of the Privy Council :

> "By admitting practically all the items which involved any liability on the part of the first plaintiff and denying practically all the items which involved any liability on his own, the first defendant had transformed the list which disclosed an indebtedness of over Rs. 2 lakhs from him to the plaintiff into a bill ultimately adjusted for Rs. 93,000 odd due by the plaintiff to himself and his son."

The plaintiff thereafter being throughly alarmed at this, protested to the subordinate judge about the proceedings and matter came ultimately to the Privy Council. Relying upon the language used in sections 8 to 12 of the Oaths Act of 1873, their Lordships of the Privy Council dismissed the appeal of the plaintiff with costs, but it will appear from the judgment of the Privy Council that in more places than one, the Privy Council stated that they were constrained to adhere to the view of the courts below. Thus, their Lordships stated :

> "But on fall consideration their Lordships are in this matter constrained to adhere to the view of the agreement taken by the courts below."

Again, their Lordships observed, "Their Lordships, dealing with this branch of the appeal are constrained to agree with the courts in India that the statement made by the first defendant in the presence of the family deity and before the Commissioners were conclusive upon the plaintiff. A sult that affects this case not will have no room for doubt that a great mischief and harm was done to the plaintiff in this case, because the courts including the courts including the Privy Council had no other alternative than to give effect to the mandatory provisions of sections 8 to 11 of the Indian Oaths Act. But it is clear from the judgment of the Privy Council that the Privy Council was not at all satisfied with the result of the appeal. Otherwise, their Lordships would not have used to word "constrained" more than once in the course of their judgment.

This kind of fits of generosity have been taking place in the courts. I myself had an experience. The plaintiff was suing for partition of her share in a *marumakkathayam* thrawad. The defence was that she was not a member of the tharwad. The defence was that the plaintiff was not a member of the tharwad ; the plaintiff from the box said if so-and-so among the defendants would say that I am not a member of the tharwad, I would

forego my claim. Fortunately for the plaintiff and for me who was conducting the case for the plaintiff, the other party was not prepared to take the oath. If the other party had taken the oath, this plaintiff would have lost her share in the family properties and would have been treated as a stranger. This kind of abdication—

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : They are exceptions.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : They are exceptions, but such exceptions may arise. In fact, this kind of special oath itself is an exception.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : One question, Sir. The apprehension of the hon. Minister is that in such cases there might be miscarriage of justice. I think we are not sure that even when the case is decided by very competent courts always justice is carried. There is a chance of miscarringe of justice by those courts as well.

You have to see whether by incorporating the debated sections the advantages would be greater. So far as the village people are concerned, there is the least chance of miscarriage of justice. Rarely there may be miscarriage of justice, but that risk is there in the modern procedure also.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We have adopted the judicial system as is in existence in India today. This provision will be one by which pronouncements of judgments in the courts are abdicated in favour of an oath taken in faour of one of the parties. Unscrupulous parties may do this sometimes and in a fit of generosity, the other party may accept it and it may lead to injustice.

The Law Oommisvson has considered this matter very throughly. I request the House to pass the Bill into law

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended be dassed".

The motion was adopted.

15 42 hrs

INDIAN REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS. (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a simple Bill. It is practically a one-clause Bill ; The law today is, under section 30 (2) of the Indian Registration Act, the Registrar of a district, including Presidency Towns, receives and registers any document referred to in section 28, without regard to the situation in any part of India of the property to which the document relates. The property may be situated in Tiruchirapalli, but it is open to the parties to register a document with respect to that property either in Madras, Bombay or Calcutta. Before partition, the city of Lahore also was included. The reason behind this was that in these Presidency Towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, citizens from all parts of the country may be staying for professional or other purposes. If one of them wants to execute a document with respect to a property in his village, under the law now, if he is in Delhi, he will have to go to his village. But if he is in Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, the document can be registered in those cities themselves. The object of this amendment is to include Delhi also in the list.

15.43 hrs

[SHRI M. B. RANA *in the Chair*]

Delhi should be in the list for many reasons. More than Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, Delhi has become one city in India where citizens from all parts of the country stay almost permanently. Take the case of Members of Parliament. We are here for most part of the year. If one of us wants to assign property or make a gift of property or dosomething with our property, it should be possible for us and others who may be in Delhi like the officers

[Shri Govinda Menon]

to do it in Delhi itself. That is why Delhi is being included in the list.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udip) : My name is there. I want to speak on the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have taken the Bill into consideration. We are now on the clauses. You can speak on the clauses.

Clause 2—(*Amendment of sections 1 and 30*)

SHRI. LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

> Page 1,—
>
> *omit* lines 6 and 7. (7)
>
> Page 1, line 11,—
>
> *after* "district" *insert*—
>
> "and the Registrar of the Headquarters district of all State Governments, which so agree", (8)

The Minister has forgotten that the word "Indian" is also sought to be deleted through this.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is the present legislative practice.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : I would also like to speak on the Bill before the amendments are taken up.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would like to speak about the Bill and about registration in general because it is a very important issue as also about Sub-Registrars and the Registar.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is only one clause. You can speak on clause 2.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : Sir, the Bill is a very simple one. Delhi District has been included and that is good. The amendments are all consequential amendments and I have no objection to them. But I want to make one or two suggestions.

Now our banks—the land mortgage banks, the State Bank and other banks are coming forward to help the agriculturists. In view of the fact that the agricultural sector is rapidly going to be a mechanised one, everybody wants tractors, pumping sets and all these things. So, there is going to be a lot of registration in the country. Bu: the cultivators do not know the procedure and they are even prepared to lose Rs, 500 or Rs. 1,000 if they do not have to go to the courts. But at least for thr non-encumbrance certificate, if you have to rake money from the land mortgage bank, all this paraphernalia has to be gone through. So, priority shnuld be given to that and the Inspectors General of Registration should be instructed that in such cases, where the agriculturists want the registration of the deed to take money from the State Bank or from the land mortgage bank, the procedure should be shortended and the cultivators should get priority. I welcome this Bill.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am not disposed to accepting the oversimplification of this Biil. I have two amendments. I shall speak on them first and then on the subject of registration which is a very important subject and with which the poor people, the village people, of this country are concerned.

The first amendment proposed by the Minister is that the word "Indian" be deleted from this Act. The reason given by him is that this is the policy of Government to delete the word "Indian" because everything in this country is Indian. I would like him to consider this matter a little differently. It is a practice of legislation in England to refer to almost all their Acts as the British Agriculture Act or British this act or British that Act. That does not mean that they are trying to state what is obvious or are just trying to show themselves off as British. There

is a purpose in saying that this is an Act of a whole country, that this is an Act of a country as such, so that if our Bill, for instance, is in some other country it is not confused with just a Registration Bill of some other country but is identified with India. That is the first purpose of having the word "Indian".

Then, I have just before me here the Constitution of India. I suppose, the next amendment which the hon. Minister will propose will be that it should be called just the Constitution. There is a dignity in the words, Constitution of India ; there is a dignity in the word, India, wherever we use it. We are not Pakistan that shows some kind of an allergy to the word, India, and propose that we call it Bharat or some other word. Better we leave the Pakistanis alone, who want to delete the name, Indian, from all places. We are proud of the word, Indian, and I beg of you to let it remain in the Bill. You gain nothing by deleting it.

There is another very practical reason which apparently was not noticed in the Upper House where this Bill was considered. You have to distinguish a Bill for India from a Bill for a State. You have got the Madras Act and you have got an Act for India. Many Acts have got a common title. If you do not call a Bill an Indian Bill, you do not know its scope and you are not able to distinguish it from a State legislation. I think the hon. Minister forgot this fact and he assumed that everyone will accept it. I would beg of him not to detract from the dignity, from the proper value, of our legislation. Let us stick to it and let us be proud of the name of India. Let us not try to slip it away.

My second amendment relates to the extension of the power of registration of documents away from the place where the property is situated. In this connection, the Minister has already stated the arguments in favour of Delhi saying, Delhi is a place where many people assemble and, therefore, it two people want to make registration here, they need not be compelled to go back to their villages or to their towns where the district registration office lies.

The procedure is well known, if not to Members of the House, to the Minister that when a registration is made at one of these places, Delhi or Madras or Calcutta, a copy of the same is sent to the district office. That will also happen in respect of Delhi. My question is: Why do you confine yourself only to Delhi which is a union territory ? Why do you exclude Lucknow ? Why do you exclude Bangalore which is nearly as large as Delhi and quite as important a place ?

The reply given by the hon. Minister in the Rajya Sabha was that these States were not consulted and they had not agreed to take the facility to their district headquarters. I have, therefore, framed my amendment in such a way that all the district headquarters of the States should be eligible to register documents in the other areas provided the States so agree. The States have to notify their agreement after which these areas will become eligible to register their documents of district which are not in their own jurisdiction. I think, it is a very reasonable proposal both for the convenience of the people of the States and for the dignity of the States which are not willing to be put down below Delhi And what is more is that it is for the convenience of the people.

In this connection, I may say that in bigger places, registration may tend to be easier than in the smaller places. I now come to the general question of corruption in the registration offices because there is less corruption in the bigger places than in smaller places. Now, the subject of registration is very important and we are grateful to the hon. Minister that he has brought forward a Bill which he thinks is a very simple and innocuous one. He has given us a chance to let him know what registration stands for. Registration is another word for organised corruption. I have this experience in various forms and if anyone is going to deny it, he is quite welcome to say so.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Have you been a Director-General ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have not been a Director General. I have been

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

subject to this corruption. I have been a land-owner. I have had to transfer my property and I know what it means. I had been a district officer and a sub-registrar is under the control of the district officer. There have been limitless complaints that no document is registered unless a *mamul* is paid which is about Rs. 10 at present and may be more. It is paid very very adroitly. It is paid either to the *munshi* or to the clerk. If you do not pay that *mamul*, it simply means that, when you have arrived at 11 O' Clock, you will have to be there till 5 O' Clock waiting for the registration of the document.

Now there is a provision—I think it is Sec. 52 of the Registration Act—which says :

> "The day, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration, shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting it ;"

This was initially a precaution for priority according to the way the application was presented. But it is not enough that the day and time is noted, but there must be a provision—it may be by a rule or it may be by a direction—that the applications for registration are taken up strictly according to the day, hour and place where presented. If that is not done, you will not have this very sad spectacle that even though I was a Magistrate and I hope to be a person of some importance where I live, I could not get my document registered until my agent went and placated the Registrar in this way. I say this is a confession which gives no credit to me.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : You are spoiling the officers.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am not spoiling the officers. Otherwise, I will not get my document registered in time.

What are the powers which the Registrar enjoys ? There is a compulsion for you to present your document yourself unless you execute a power of attorney but the power of attorney should also be executed before the same Registrar or Power of Aettorney at Law. Any way that is another expensive process. Otherwise, he will make you wait, and what defence has a man got against such harassment ? So I would stress it on the hon. Law Minister that he should recognise this fact of corruption in the offices of registration and make some rule which will somehow ensure...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, this is a very important subject. I have got two amendments also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You won't speak on the amendments.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) : He has got much experience. Let him take all our time.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Secondly, I think...

AN HON MEMBER : Now he is speaking for the Registrar General.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Having been conscious of the extortion that takes place, as an MP I had an occasion to refer this matter to the Vigilance Commissioner both at the centre and in the State. My voters complained of this place and that place of registration. Particularly at one place they had these diffficulties which were unberable. So one particular clerk and peon there were changed. But that has not altered this fact that there is almost a complete licence for the staff to take money. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : What salary do you give to the staff ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am not taking up the Communist argument that because you have not got what you think you deserve, you can take something that belongs to somebody else. For that we have to wait for the Communist regime to come. But, as things are, irrespective of their salaries—they have not been compelled to accept the posts—but having accepted the posts, they should not indulge in corruption.

I do also hope that in your own State of West Bengal there is no general permission for your staff to fleece people in this way. (*Interruptions*) I would suggest this is an administrative matter and on this occassion I do hope to say that the Vigilance Commission has failed in its duty to check corruption in the offices of registration. I do hope that this will be conveyed to the Vigilance Commissioners both here as well as in the States, because unless this is done, I do not see why we should have Vigilance Commissioners. They are there in name. Because of corruption in offices of registrars, you are also concerned with the Vigilance Commissioner even if he is under the Home Ministry. Now the vigilance officers are not concerned in watching what is happening but in taking action only when there are reports. I would like to stress here that the vigilance should mean that there should be watch, not constant watch, but random watch on what takes places in offices. There should be exemplary caution and exemplary prosecutions.

16 hrs.

I think I am right in assuming that when you are in charge of a department, it is your duty to see that the Vigilance Commission does its best to keep the purity of the department, or, if not purity, to reduce the impurity of the department to a minimum. I would like the Minister to see Sections 17 and 18 which explain about a document which must be registered and documents which may be registered. Under sub-section (d) leases of immovable property...(*Interruption*) from year to year or from any term exceeding one year shall be compulsorily registered and you have an exception...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उर्जन) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Bell is being rung.

—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sub-Section (d) refers to leases of property of over a year. The proviso allows State Government to exempt whatever they consider necessary. We are aware of the unsatisfactory position of our land records. We are all aware of the failure of land reforms. Their own party has been considering various measures for implementing these land reforms. The reason is, there is no record of tenancy worth the name. The only record is the record of the patwari or village accountant called by different names in different places.

This Act says that those accounts must be deposited in the office of the Regitstrar and that is all. It simply means that in respect of a very valuable right, more valuable now because of land reforms, there is no registration worth the name. I would like that the State Government should consider what can be done, how proper records of tenancy can be secured and even if it is the record of the village accountant, whether he should not be confirmed by some kind of an oath to render it a correct record, or whether the exemption which State Government gives should not be modified in some respects so that all those who get tenancies are enabled to register at a very low fee, as it should be, so that they do not suffer at the hands of the staff and the strong. Unless there is this right which the tenant can exercise at a very low rate of fees, I do not think you are going to succeed either in getting a proper record of the rights of tenants or in making land reforms a success. The mind of the Government, the mind of the State Governments, the minds of all of us who care anything for the rights of tenants have, therefore, to be exercised in this due direction of how to get records of tenancies made in the office of the Registrar at minimum trouble and at minimum cost.

**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding this Bill there are two questions on which I would like to have some explanation from the Government. This Bill seeks to extend the Indian Registration Act to Delhi. When the Britishers were there, only four cities-Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore, which is now in Pakistan,—were covered by this Act. On this occasion when the Government is trying to bring Delhi also under the purview of this Act I want the Government to clarify two points. One is about the scope of corruption, nepotism and evasion of Income-tax indulged in by officers and others while carrying out the provisions of this Act. In this House itself, mention has been made of the care of Shri Biju Patnaik. There was a

**The original speech was delivered in Malyalaw.

[E. K. Nayanar]

raid by police in the case of evasion of tax by Shri Patnaik. It was said that Shri Patnaik had to pay tax to the extent of Rs. 1,60,00,000/-. Even in the *Blitz* of last week it was written that he had still to pay Rs. 60,00,000/-.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Member not mention any names of persons who are not here to defend themselves.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Very relevant.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : This is about transfer of property registration. The police found out that he had transferred some of his properties and had registered them at Calcutta.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): This is not only tangential to the Bill before us but is absolutely outside its scope.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : When you are extending it to Delhi, there will be more opportunities for such people to evade payment of tax and also for officers to indulge in corruption. The extension of this Act to Delhi will enable people to register transfer of property here, thereby conceal their property and evade payment of tax. I would like to know from the Government what precautions they have taken to prevent this.

Secondly, when there are certain very important matters like the abolition of privy purses, for which they have not taken any step to bring forward a Bill, I do not understand why they are in such a hurry to bring this Bill extending this Act to Delhi. The Minister explained that there are people from other States residing in Delhi for professional and other reasons and in order to facilitate them to register the transfer of immovable properties in their States without going there, he was extending this Act to Delhi. The previous speaker mentioned Bangalore as a city where also people from other States are residing. There are several such cities in Kerala. For example, there is Trivandrum, Why should not this Act be extended to those cities also so that the people there can also avail of the facility provided under this Act. I would like the Minister to give his reasons for not extending this Act to those cities or be good enough to include those cities also under the provisions of this Act. I would also like him to tell this House what steps he proposes to take to prevent corruption, concealment of property and evasion of tax for which there is a wide scope under this Act. That is all what I have to say on this Bill.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : इस बिल में एक तो अच्छी बात नज़र आ रही है। आप ने यहां यह नहीं कहा है कि जम्मू काश्मीर को छोड़ कर। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि यह जम्मू काश्मीर पर भी लागू होगा। यह अच्छी बात है। इस दृष्टि से इसका जो रूप है वह अच्छा है पहले वाले विधेयकों के मुकाबले में यह तो इम्प्रूवमेंट है और इसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस को प्रेजीडेंसी टाउंज पर क्यों लागू करना चाहते हैं, बड़े बड़े शहरों तक ही इसको क्यों सीमित रखना चाहते हैं। मद्रास कलकत्ता, बम्बई और अब दिल्ली तक ही इसको आप क्यों महदूद रखना चाहते हैं लखनऊ को आपने क्यों छोड़ा है, बंगलौर को क्यों छोड़ा है, यह लोवो प्रभु जी ने कहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने पटना को क्यों छोड़ दिया है, कानपुर को क्यों छोड़ दिया है, इलाहाबाद को क्यों छोड़ दिया है, दूसरे छोटे शहरों को क्यों छोड़ दिया है? जो सुविधायें इन बड़े शहरों में रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए हैं वे छोटे शहरों में भी उपलब्ध होनी चाहिये। समय बदल रहा है। इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन और कम्युनिकेशन की सुविधायें छोटे शहरों में आज की तरह कल भी रहेंगी, अगर आप यह सोचते हैं तो यह सोचना आपका गलत है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि चाहे नियमों के अनुसार हो या एमेंडमेंट के जरीये हो, इस विधेयक को छोटे शहरों पर भी लागू करने की आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

आप इंडियन शब्द को हटाना चाहते है। बहुत से हमारे ऐक्ट्स हैं, इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट है, बम्बई का इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंज ऐक्ट है। अगर आप इंडियन शब्द रखते हैं तो इसका मतलब है सारा हिन्दुस्तान। इस वक्त जो अवस्था हमारी है, उसको देखते हुए यह उपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि इंडियन शब्द को हटा दिया जाए। इंडियन रजिस्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट ठीक है, इससे कोई खराबी नहीं होती है। इसको रखना चाहिये।

इससे रजिस्ट्रेशन की सुविधायें बढ़ेंगी। लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय ने सोचा है कि रजिस्ट्री के जो स्टाम्प्स हैं, उनको लेकर कितनी धांधलियां होती हैं? जितने स्टाम्प वैंडर्ज की आवश्यकता होती है, स्टाम्प्स की मांग को देखते हुए उतने नियुक्त नहीं किये जाते हैं। साथ ही साथ स्टाम्प्स की पूर्ति भी नहीं हो पाती है। जब स्टाम्प्स के लिए कोई जाता है तो उसको कहा जाता है कि नासिक प्रेस से अभी आए नहीं हैं। इससे क्या होता है? इससे कुरप्शन बढ़ती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दें। समाजवाद का नारा लगाया जा रहा है और प्रापर्टी के खात्में की बात भी हो रही है। जब वह विधेयक आएगा तो यह विधेयक गौण हो जाएगा। इसका महत्व कम हो जाएगा। लेकिन जब तक व्यवस्था नहीं होती है तब तक के लिए यह भी आप देखें कि काफी संख्या में स्टाम्प वैंडर नियुक्त हों और समय पर और मुस्तैदी के साथ स्टाम्प्स उपलब्ध हों। यदि यह आप सब कुछ करते हैं तब बहुत हद तक इस विधेयक का जो मकसद है, वह पूरा हो सकता है।

एक बात की मुझे खुशी है। इस में यह नहीं लिखा है कि कि एक्सेप्ट जम्मू ऐंड काश्मीर। वहां भी यह विधेयक लागू होगा। पिछले विधेयक में यह पहले विधेयकों यदि इन्होंने यह नहीं किया तो इस विधेयक में इसको करने जा रहे हैं, इस विधेयक के जरिये इसको कबूल कर रहे हैं। यह खुशी की बात है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Dimond Harbour): Members of my party had spoken and so I shall not take more than two minutes. I only want to draw the attention of the hon. Law Minister to the way the Muslims are harassed in the registration offices if they want to register a sale deed for the sale of any property.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Not only Muslims.

SHRI JYOTIRMONY BASU: They have to obtain some sort of certificate from a local dignitary who may be of questionable character. Quite often they have to pay fees to them through their nose before a document could be registered. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter so that they may be given a fair deal.

सभापति महोदय: श्री रणधीर सिंह।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: इतने अच्छे वक्ता बोलने के लिए खड़े हुए हैं लेकिन सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है। हरियाणा के एक प्रमुख सदस्य बोलने खड़े हुए हैं लेकिन पचास आदमी भी सुनने के लिए नहीं हैं।

सभापति महोदय: घंटी बजाई जा रही है.....अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है। श्री रणधीर सिंह।

श्री रणधीर सिंह: एक दो मिनट में जो जरूरी बात इस बिल के मुतालिक है, उसको मैं आपकी सेवा में रखने की जरूरत समझता हूं। रजिस्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट का सैंकशन 17 सब से इम्पार्टेन्ट सैंकशन है। उसके तहत जो कम्पलसैरिली रजिस्ट्रेबल डाकुमेंट्स हैं, उनके लिए आजकल एक तरह की लूट मची हुई है। मैं खास तौर पर वह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जो देहात में छोटे किसानों से सम्बन्धित

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

है। जब जगह जगह आज प्रचार कि लैंड रिफार्म्ज होंगी। उसकी वजह से सारे देश में जो रजिस्ट्रेशन आफिसिस हैं उनकी गहरी है, गवर्नमेंट की भी गहरी है। दुनिया भर के स्टाम्प खरीदे जा रहे हैं। वकीलों की भी गहरी है। उनको यह खदशा हो गया है यह जो सीलिंग होगी यह तीस के बजाय पंद्रह स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ पर होगी। उनको यह पता नही है कि जब तीस स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ थी, अगर मुद्दत का सवाल आएगा तो जो पहले लिमिटेशन पीरियड था उसी से मुद्दत शुरू होगी। उन्होंने पंद्रह स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ अपने बच्चों के नाम, बीबी के नाम रिश्तेदारों के नाम करनी शुरू कर दी है। जगह जगह वकील खड़े किये जा रहे हैं। लोग लूटे जा रहे हैं। उनको सांस नहीं। रजिस्ट्रेशन आफिस चाहे दिल्ली में हो, बम्बई में हो, कलकत्ता में हो, मद्रास में हो, या कहीं भी हो उसकी चांदी हो गई है। सरकार की चांदी हो गई है। दुनिया भर के स्टाम्प बिकते हैं और गरीब लोग ही मारे जाते हैं। भगवान जाने कब आखिरी सैटलमेंट लैंड रिफार्म्ज के मुताबिक होगा। एक तूफान मचा हुआ है। हर जगह मचा हुआ है। रोज आदमी हमारे पास आते हैं और पूछते हैं कि पंद्रह स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ पर हद मुकर्रर होगी, दस पर होगी, एक पर होगों, इतना तो बता दो। श्री लोबो प्रभु ने जो बात कही है, बिल्कुल ठीक कही है। वहां तो एक नहीं, बीस शैतान खाने वाले हैं और वे बेचारे गरीब किसान को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं। आप खुद लाइयर हैं, आप जानते हैं कि पेटीशन राइटर का परसेंटेज बंधा हुआ है कि सैंकड़ें पर उस को इतना मिलेगा सुप्रीम कोर्ट, हाई कोर्ट डिस्ट्रिक्ट और सेशन्ज कोर्ट के वकील की इतनी फीस नहीं है, जितना कि पेटीशन राइटर के कनवेयेंस डीड का मेहनताना है। वह बुरी तरह लूटता हैं। अगर पचास हजार रुपये का रजिस्ट्रेशन है, तो एक हजार रुपया उस का बन जाता है। रजिस्ट्रेशन आफिस में परसेंटेज बंधा होता है, जिस में रजिस्ट्रार भी शामिल होता है। कई जगह गवर्नमेंट ने सब-रजिस्ट्रार्ज को आनरेरी तौर पर एपायंट किया हुआ है, जिन को परसेंटेज के बेसिस पर रखा जाता है। उन्होंने ग़दर मचा रखा है।

इसके अलावा अगर कोई कुश्ती, दंगल या कल्चरल शो होता है, या रेडक्रास का चन्दा इकट्ठा करना है, या कोई वजीर साहब आ रहे हैं, या चीफ मिनिस्टर का दौरा है, तो रजिस्ट्रेशन आफिस में उन के लिए भी कान्ट्रीब्यूशन वसूल किया जाता है। इस में कांग्रेस और नान-कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट का सवाल नहीं है। सब जगह यह गलत ट्रेडीशन कायम है कि गरीब किसानों और मजदूरों को भेड़ समझ कर मारा जा रहा है।

श्री लोबो प्रभु ने कोई ग़लत बात नहीं कही है कि रजिस्ट्रेशन आफिस करप्शन का सबसे बड़ा अड्डा बने हुए हैं। चूंकि सेक्शन 17(डी) के मातहत सौ रुपये की मालियत का मामला, क्रीएशन आफ ऐनी राइट आर टाइटल कम्पलसरिली रजिस्ट्रेबल है, इस लिए गरीब से गरीब कावलर और झाड़ू देने वाले को भी वहां जाना पड़ता है। आखिर सौ रुपये की मालियत है क्या? आज पांच रुपये की कीमत सौ रुपये के बराबर है। अमीर आदमी तो अपना काम चला लेते हैं। वे तो वकीलों को अपने जेब में रखते हैं। ग़रीब तबका, बेचारे ग़रीब मजदूर लैंडलेस लेबरर, वीकर सेक्शन्ज आफ दि सोसायटी, चाहे वे पंजाब के हों या यू० पी०, हरियाणा या मद्रास के, इससे ज्यादा एफेक्टिड हैं और उन को इस लूट से बचाया जाये।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली को इस में शामिल करना अच्छा है, लेकिन बंगलौर, लखनऊ बगैरह और पांच सात शहरों की भी इस में शामिल किया जान चाहिए।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि मेरे फ़ाजिल दोस्त, ला मिनिस्टर साहब, मेरी आब्जर्वेशन्ज पर ध्यान देंगे। जिन गरीब आदमियों के वोटों से हम एम० पी० और वजीर बनते हैं, उन की लूट चलती रहे, और हम मजे करते रहें, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि हम भी उन की लूट में शामिल हैं। अगर हम में कुछ भी इन्सानी हमदर्दी है, तो हमें उन के साथ थोड़ा बहुत इन्साफ करना चाहिए और इस प्राबलम का इलाज करना चाहिए।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I introduced the Bill, Shri Randhir Singh said, "Let us pass the Bill" and I thought that would be the inclination of every Member of the House. But there has been a rather good discussion, and I stand to benefit by that discussion.

Let us take the points one by one. Mr Lobo Prabhu said that he is proud of the word India and Indian. So am I. Therefore, it does not follow that the word "Indian" should be attached, or the Bill should be called the Indian Registration Act. Half an hour back we passed the Oaths Bill ; the word 'Indian' was not there. The 1873 Act was known as the India Oaths Act. Now we have removed it and substituted this Oaths Act. This practice of using the word "Indian" with respect to every Indian legislation dates back to the days of colonial rule in India.

Take the Income-tax Act. Cases under that Act used to go to the Privy Council. There was the Income-tax Act of England which was simply known as the Income-tax Act ; it was not called British Income-tax Act. I have before me a volume containing the UK Acts and every Act is simply given the name of the Act. For example, when I turn a page in this volume, I find "Public Authorities Allowances Act". During the British rule, the Privy Council had to refer to Indian legislations and they had to distinguish it from the British legislation. When they wanted to refer to the Income-tax Act of India, they referred to it as the Indian Income-tax Act. Our Companies Act was referred to as the Indian Companies Act, our Limitation Act as the Indian Limitation Act. On the other hand, the corresponding Acts of the UK were simply called Income-tax Act, Companies Act and Limitation Act. After independence, after the jurisdiction of the Privy Council over Indian litigation was taken away in 1948, there is no reason why we should still use the adjective "Indian" in our legislations. The Limiation Act was passed in 1964. It was simply called the Limitation Act. So also the Income-tax Act of 1961 and the Companies Act of 1956. The word "Indian" is not there in all legislations passed by Parliament after independence.

The difficulty raised by Mr. Lobo Prabhu that we have to distinguish our Acts from the State Acts also will not arise. Take registration itself. It is a concurrent subject and it is open to any State, say, Mysore to amend the central Act to suit the convenience of the persons in that State. Then it will be called the Mysore Registration Act. I therefore humbly submit that there is nothing wrong in omitting the word "Indian". We have discarded the practice followed by the Central Government in India during the colonial days.

There was another reason also. There were so many Indian States at that time and in order that there should be no confusion between the legislations of the Government of India, the word "Indian" was used.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What about the Constitution of India ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The word "India" is there because it is the Constitution of India. We are discussing now regarding legislation. Therefore, with great respect to Shri Lobo Prabhu, may I say that it is a pedantic criticism which Shri Prabhu should not have advanced.

Then, Shri Prabhu and other said that it should be extended to other cities as well. Delhi stands apart from the other cities of India. It is the federal capital of India. It is a place to which persons from all States come and it is more important from this point of view

[Shri Govinda Menon]

than even Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It is open to the State Legislatures to make it applicable to their State capitals. For example, it is open for the UP Legislature to pass a law by which either in Lucknow or in Allahabad, whichever city they treat as the capital for this purpose, registration of documents with respect to property in every part of the State should be effected. Will not Members of this House agree that this is legislation which will be welcomed by all of us who have congregated to Delhi for different purposes from all parts of the country? This situation does not apply to any other city however important it may be in India.

Regarding the other criticism, may I say that this is a simple amendment to section 30(2) of the Registration Act. Shri Randhir Singh made very many statements with respect to section 17 which is probably the most important section in the Registration Act so far as the law of property is concerned, namely, which are the documents which are compulsorily registrable and which are not etc. Then, corruption was referred to. Does the House expect that I should say something about this matter now?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Yes, Sir.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is a matter which is to be attended to by the State Governments. As you know, in every State there is a manual regarding registration. Under section 78 of the Indian Registration Act it is open to the State Governments also to enact rules regarding fees, this and that. I have come across Registration Manuals in other States. So far as Parliament is concerned, its duty ends with passing the legislation because the executive power is with the State Governments regarding a concurrent piece of legislation. Therefore I am not in a position to say anything regarding the statements with respect to corruption and all that.

Some hon. Member, I forget who, raised a very important regarding agriculturists being enabled to get their documents registered quickly. Shri Prabhu spoke about the difficulties of registration etc. Since he admitted—there is nothing to justify the word, admitted—he stated that he is a landlord, he should have had a good deal to do with the registry officers. I have not had many occasions when I had to go to the registry office not being a landlord. These things which have to be attended to by the State Governments and I am sure, Shri Lobo Prabhu and others will agree if the Law Minister, or for that matter any Minister at the Centre, can do much with respect to corruption if it exists in the registration offices.

This is all I have to submit by way of a reply to the general criticism.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You may send our feelings to the State Governments.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Certainly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do Government accept amendments Nos. 7 and 8 by Shri Lobo Prabhu?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : No, Sir.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would only make one request. There are two very important points which I have made about the villagers and the poor people. The first about corruption and the second was about facilities for registration of tenants.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That can be done in the States.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The hon. Minister says that this is a matter for the States. But this is a Central Act. Whatever registration is done on the basis of a Central Act, you cannot escape your entire responsibility. I am not asking you to make any amendment. I would like you to convey the unanimous feelings of this House to all the State Governments on this matter.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That can be done easily.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : In view of that, I would like to withdraw my amendment.

Amendments Nos. 7, and 8 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put clause 2 to the vote of the House is. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title*)

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I move :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1968" *substitute* "1969"(2)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put Government Amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1968" *substitute* "1969"(2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I move :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Nineteenth" *substitute* "Twentieth"(1)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put Government Amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Nineteenth" *substitute* "Twentieth"(1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put Enacting Formula, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to Bill.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

16.39 hrs.

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953, be taken into consideration".

Sir, before the hon. Members are given an opportunity to express their views on the Bill, I would like to say a few words. The tea industry in India is one of the best organised industries in the whole world. The Tea Act, 1953, which came into force on 1st April, 1954 seeks to provide for the control by the Union Government of the tea industry and for that purpose to establish a Tea Board. Section 10 of the Act places on the Tea Board the responsibility for taking measures for the development of the tea industry. In the discharge of its responsibilities, under this section, the Tea Board has taken up schemes like loans for tea extensions or replanatations schemes and

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

[Shri Chaudhary Ram Sewak]

supply of tea machinery on hire-purchase schemes. The Tea Board advances long-term loans to the tea industry for undertaking extensions, tea plantations or replantations. These schemes are financed by loans advanced by the Union Government to the Tea Board. On a review by the Government of the requirements of the Tea Industry for long term development, Government have decided to assist this industry with a subsidy for replantation of the old over-aged tea bushes with a view to ensuring a desirable level of replantation. The Tea Act in its present form makes no provision for Tea Board to receive either grants-in-aid or loans that are being advanced to it by the Central Government. It is, therefore, considered necessary to amend the Tea Act, 1953 to enable the Tea Board to receive grants-in-aid or loans from the Central Government.

Clause 2 of the Bill provides for grants or loans to be made by the Central Government to the Tea Board since the cess collected under Sec. 25 of the 1953 Act is not sufficient to meet the costs of the developmental schemes of the tea industry as already mentioned. These grants or loans are intended to ensure that the activities of the Tea Board do not receive a set back.

It is also proposed to avail of this opportunity to substitute Sub-Section (3) of Sec. 49 of the Act relating to rules framed to be placed before each House of Parliament, in order to bring it into conformity with the present pattern.

With these words I beg to move that the Billfurther to amend the Tea Act 1953 be taken into considertion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953, be taken into Consideration."

Now there are some amendments

Mr. Jha

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January 1970." (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbar) : Unfortunately, as I am not well, I cannot deal with this Bill in detail. However, I would just like to make some random comments and the Government may make a note of them.

With regard to this idea of giving loans and subsidies, I suggest that the Government should make a preferential treatment. Take, for example, the sterling companies--100 per cent sterling companies. Why do you want to advance loans to these people at a low interest of 2% or 4% or 6% and allow them to reap a harvest of 25% repatriable, in foreign currency? We are not running 'Dharmshala' here for these old colonialists. Why do you want to give the same treatment to all? Then come the British-controlled rupee companies. There also the capital structure, and the control and the management are in British hands. Without making a thorough scrutiny, I will suggest that if I were in your place, I would not give them these generous and this generous treatment. You will have to take care of smaller 100% Indian rupee companies---hundred per cent Indian in management, finance and control. You should give special treatment to these smaller Indian companies and borderline cases who are struggling all the time for survival. There yow will have to be really generous and give them all the assistance that you can.

I would like to know from the Minister as to how much money these British sterling companies have ploughed back from their earnings in this country and may I know if they are bringing back any fresh foreign exchange out of their general funds which they might have been holding under the garb of something in London to the existing companies that are operating in this country? How do you propose to operate these loans and subsidies? I have a few things to say here. I have an allegation. A sum of Rs. 6 crores was sanctioned by the Government for replantation subsidy at the rate of 2 per cent of the tea acreage. But the subsidies are paid only to the interested group of planters who have enough source to take loan under the Plantation Finance Scheme,

more than the prescribed limit without any inspection of the areas under the plantation and the scrutiny of documents. This is a very serious matter. What is the machinery which is there to look into all these things ? Money is being lent to these people at very low subsidised rates. How do you make sure that the money is going to be utilised properly for the purpose that they have put forward when applying for the loans ? You have no such machinery, as I am told.

The Board has no machinery to inspect that the machineries purchased by the gardens under the scheme have been installed by the gardens and are being utilised properly for the production and development of the industry.

Then again, the Tea Board has no machinery to control the quality of tea that is being exported by the traders, especially when being purchased by the foreign countries. Also, I wish to point out that the Tea Board is not carrying out any work entrusted to it by the Tea Waste Control Order. They are practising nepotism in the true sense of the word.

The Tea Board have recently approved the write-off of an amount of Rs. 1,80,000/- advanced to Avongrove Tea Estate of Moolji Sicka and Company,—a thug of the first order—as a loan under the Plantation Finance Scheme. The whole affair appears to be fishy. How was it that they were given a loan at all ? Their credit-worthiness in the market is nil. How this write-off has been granted is something which I am unable to understand.

Then, Sir, the treatment meted out to the workers of the Tea Plantation is not at all satisfactory. They are not at all happy. They work in freezing cold temperature ; they face the hot-scorching sun and they live under fear of attack by the wild animals. Therefore, they should be given proper treatment. The Plantation Enquiry Commission was set up in 1956 and they have given a report. They had made some substantial and useful recommendations. But the Government have yielded to the pressures of the big business and monopolists and they have put the Plantation Enquiry Commission Report in cold storage. The workers who work under most severe conditions are not being properly treated. The Government have remained very callous and very negligent about the tea plantation workers.

The tea industry is a labour-intensive industry. I would like to mention here about the recommendation made by the late Dr. Sivaswamy, the Head of the Economics Department of the Delhi University. He said that the tea industry is the most ideal place for organising producers' cooperatives as well as cooperatives for supply of machinery and cooperatives for marketing and production. But so far, the Tea Board, which has been costing as a white elephant to the people of this country, has not done anything at all in this direction. You will be surprised to know that the workers received one of the lowest wages in the whole world are in the tea industry. This is the position although this a labour-intensive industry, earning second highest dividend in this country. The first highest had been, you will be interested to know, the matchbox industry which is completely in the monopoly of foreign producers, mainly Swedish.

The Tea Board has been able to do very little in this connection. Although the workers have given high dividends to the country, I have repeated times without number in this House that we are selling the produce for a fraction of its real value. For a pound of tea which is bought by a housewife in any part of the world at Rs. 20, we beat our drum if we can bring home Rs. 2.75. That is the performance of this wonderful Tea Board and the wonderful Government.

The Tea Board has lavish guest houses, for class one of course. If a class three or class four man comes to Delhi, he has to sleep on the pavement or go to some relation of his where he can live free. Lavish guest houses, distribution of tea peckets for VIPs—on that part of the functioning, there is no lapse, they are quite up-to-date and efficient.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

At one time, the Tea Board had a chairman who was a civil servant. I do not wish to beat my own drum. I had written questions for a friend of mine in Parliament and I had framed replies to the same one, for the civil servant of course, 10—15 years ago. The next man, I was told, was a chartered accountant and the Secretary had been a textile engineer. That is the management of the Tea Board that we have seen.

The Calcutta Tea Board is dominated by Brooke-Bond's. The world tea business is dominated by them and the Calcutta Tea Board is no exception in that set-up. Forty-two per cent of the total world marketing, packing and blending business is in the hands of Brooke-Bond's. I am told by a friend of mine there that in the meetings of the Calcutta Tea Board, what one Sinclair of Brooke Bond say is the law. The Chairman or others in the Board have neither the courage nor the guts to say 'no' to him.

Once I mentioned to a friend of mine who was a Chairman, 'Why don't you take up this packaging busisness ?' He replied, 'Jyotirmoy, the walls have ears. I will lose my job'. This shows how powerful these Britishers are in the management of tea business in this country.

I come to another aspect of this business, although I do not have much to say in support of the present set-up of marketing tea, namely, through auctions, through brokers. In Calcutta, even today, of the brokering houses, four are British-controlled and two Indian-controlled, owned and managed. Out of the total business, 42.11 per cent is controlled by J. Thomas & Co. The name itself will tell you who they are. The next one has 21.20 per cent, the next 16.46 per cent and the fourth one 13.56 per cent. Then two M/s. Indians they get 2.69 per cent and 3.90 per cent. After 22 years of Congress rule, this is what they have brought for Indian tea business, in the present set-up of tea marketing through brokers. According to Dr. Sivaswamy's report, they are the king-pins in the marketing structure. They manipulate, they make sure that you get less money and remain happy and the others outside buy your tea cheaply and make money.

Instead of doing all this basically unproductive work, the Tea Board should vigorously concentrate on research into (a) quality improvement, (b) consumers' expectations in the international market and (3) possibilities of artificially flavouring and thickening the liquor. Because of deficiencies in these aspects, our tea is slowly walking out of the market. A day will come when you will not be able to sell your tea. There is need for reorientation of the blending formula. There is no proper research on market expansion or negotiations with foreign Governments for reduction in import duties. Import duties in certain countries with which we have a very bad trade balance are imposing very heavy duties. As a result, the tea drinking habit is not expanding. They have not made any research on the taste of the consumer, whether a steel worker or film actress, with reference to climatic conditions, temperamental needs, economic conditions and purchasing power. They have only looked after themselves. The Tea Board should be truly a tea-producing marketing, research and expansion Board. The Tea Board must go the whole hog in the matter of sale of package tea to the ultimate consumer and make sure that the profits are repatriated to this country.

The Tea Board employees are in an awful mess. You have seen the chaos in Parliament House. The poor fellows have to be on their legs for a long time. There is a list of pending demands of employees all over the country. You should look into the matter and try to do what you can for them.

The Tea Board is a governmental institution and is facing charges from the Provident Fund Commissioner of Delhi for not doing the right thing with regard to provident fund dues of Tea Board workers. It is a disgrace and it should be looked into.

SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA (Dibrugarh) : I rise to support the Bill because it enables the Government to grant loans to the Tea Board and the Tea Board on its part to advance subsidies and loans to the tea plantations. I do not agree with Mr. Basu who preceded me that the tea industry is not in need of any help. The tea industry at present is really passing through some

sort of crisis. Last year there was a lot of talk about the tea crisis and the tea industry approached the Government for necessary help. Government was pleased to give certain tax concessions as a result of which this year the tea industry is somehow surviving, but they have not fully survived as yet. They are still afraid of being exterminated on account of various difficulties.

Under this scheme, the Government are going to give loans for new plantation and re-plantations and also subsidies to those who want to extent their plantations. They are also going to give subsidies, loans, etc., on the hire purchase scheme for machinery for manufacturing tea. Therefore, this is a Bill which enables the Government to help the industry. But I cannot agree with the Government that the tea industry is really not in difficulty, because according to them, labour is not paid much. Actually, the wage rate per worker in 1969 is Rs. 2.07 as against Rs. 1.69 in 1960. The result is that there has been an increase of 22.5 per cent in the wage bill.

17 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

While appreciating this, I do not know what will be future. Because of the labour strike for fifteen days in West Bengal probably more than 12 million kg. of tea had been lost which means a loss of income to the extent of Rs. 6 crores to the industry as a whole. In the new deal, the industry will have to pay Rs. 2.5 crores in respect of West Bengal tea and over Rs. 6 crores per annum for Assam tea. If we take this into account we have to concede that the average labour cost is increasing. Productivity per worker has also increased from 363 in 1960 to 446 kgs. in 1964 but since 1964 there has been some decline. Productivity rose by 22 per cent till 1964 and then there has been a fall in productivity per worker. Taxation has increased by 12.3 per cent in ten years time. In 1960 the excise duty was 16 paise per kg. and it rose to 47 paise per kg. in 1969—three times. Export duty came down from 53 paise in 1960 to 48 paise kg—only 5 paisa less. Tea cess was 4.40 paise per kg. in 1960 and it is 4 paise per kg. at present. West Bengal entry tax continues to remain 13.78 paise per kg. Assam road tax was 15 paise in 1960 and it has come down to 2 paisa now. Thus the total burden on tea has risen from 102.18 paisa in 1960 to 114.78 paisa per kg. in 1969. Tax also has increased. There is no alternative for the tea manufacturers but to demand further decrease in tax. Tea industry depends upon weather conditions and the timely availability of fertilisers and other things for its success rather than labour. We have to see its profitability. The Reserve Bank concluded after a recent survey that the profitability of the tea industry was 5.2 per cent which is the lowest for any industry in the country. On the basis of profitability we have to decide whether the tea industry deserves any sympathetic consideration by way of tax concession. Profitability depends upon the position of the market. It has to be marketed well. My friend Basu said a lot of things. Last year there was a sharp fall in tea prices in the united Kingdom and the tea industry faced a crisis. This year it has not revived to the extent it should have. I was told that the tea which was stocked in the United Kingdom was sold and the tea prices became very low, or the lowest. And then, North Indian tea was somewhat of an inferior quality, and that is why prices fell down in the United Kingdom. Recently, this year, the prices have gone up to some extent. We are told that the price had gone up by at least 6.88. That is so not because of the propaganda or the business or the work of the Tea Board having been good, but because the tea produced in the country was less. Moreover, most of the tea which was meant for the United Kingdom was diverted to the domestic markets. Much of the tea meant for the London exchange was diverted to Calcutta and the South Indian tea was also diverted to Cochin. Therefore, the prices comparatively have gone up, and there was less stock in the United Kingdom. It is not because that Government have done something good for the industry or that they have done something to remove the marketing difficulties. It is not because that they have succeeded in propagating tea among the European consumers.

[Shri J. N. Hazarika]

Besides, there was a loss of 12 million kg. of North Bengal tea and that is one of the reasons why there was less tea in the country, and therefore the prices have gone up a little in the United Kingdom. In spite of all these facts, in Calcutta the sale price has not gone up this year also, although in respect of one kind of leaf tea, there is somewhat a higher price than what was obtaining last year. But taking both leaf tea and dust tea together, the price has become the same this year as it was last year. Therefore, even on the domestic market, the price of tea has not gone up. Thus, tea industry remains in the same position now as it was last year.

All the leading organisations in the country have come forward and said that the excise duty should be abolished totally and that the export duty should not be levied at all. I however do not agree with what they have asked. But I find some force in what they have asked and they have some reasons to ask for that. Therefore, I suggest that the excise duty need not be abolished but it should be reduced to some extent. Also, the export duty should be reduced. I say that from the Government's own figures, we have less of foreign exchange earned in the country. We earn foreign exchange by payment to various export industries, and we give subsidy. It is sometimes 25 per cent ; sometimes it is 15 per cent and sometimes it is 10 per cent. We pay this percentage on the basis of the export, and that is the price for earning foreign exchange. The industry does not want that you should pay something to it, extra, for earning foreign exchange. What the industry wants is that there should be some reduction so that they may earn more foreign exchange. They do not want any subsidy as in the case of engineering goods or taxtiles or such other things. They say that the taxes should be reduced to a certain extent so that they can send some more tea to the foreign countries and earn foreign exchange and also, at the same time, the industry may grow in such a manner that it can work on commercial lines. Having said this, I would request the Government to give some thought to this matter.

My comments will not be finished if I do not say a word about labour. The Plantation Labour Act provides for housing and that it should be provided as early as possible. I fully agree that the Government have provided Rs. 10 crores in the present Plan ; that means Rs. 2 crores every year. I think Government will give 37.5 per cent as subsidy. 12.5 per cent is to be found by the planters themselves. 50 per cent will be given as loan by the Government of India. I think it is a very happy arrangement, but in spite of this, I do not know why certain planters are not implementing the housing scheme as they should under the Plantation Labour Act. I would request the Government to see that the construction of houses for plantation labour goes on according to the schedule.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Sir, tea industry has certain features peculiar to the present conditions in India. It is truly an export industry, as no other industry in India can be called an export industry. I mean what I say when I make this statament. For example, textile industry imports Rs. 150 to 200 crores worth of raw cotton and exports that much worth of goods. It is a misnomer to call it an export industry. It is one aspect of tea industry that it has been a truly export industry. It has earned foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 115 or 120 crores. It has got capacity to compete in international market not needing any protection. Therefore, it does not need any lobby at all. There have been lobbies in big countries also where industries have developed. But this industry does not maintain or seek a lobby as the jute or cotton industry have here or elsewhere, because the people in the tea industry have specialised in exports and they are trying their best.

This does not mean that I would give a clean certificate to the industry. It has got some very disquieting features. For example, the predominance and the stranglehold of foreign interests over this industry is a thing to which we have been constantly drawing the attention of the House. Their capacity to scuttle any move to expand the industry in the way we want or to market it profitably in the world in the way we would like to is there. When I say profitably, I do not mean it in relation to the backwardness of our

country, but in relation to the prices that the world is paying for tea which we produce or which Ceylon or any other country which has the capacity to produce tea, produces. It has been discussed enough. As Mr. Basu said, we are really supplying the raw material in tea. Whether it is Brooke Bonds or Liptons, they purchase the tea from us and sell it in the world at a price which is a few hundred per cent more. Whatever we may say about our independence, we have been till now completely powerless to do anything in this regard to reverse the situation or to put the packeting in the hands of Indians, We have not even been able to make these foreign interests packet their tea in India. We must try to do something about it to stop it. At least if the packeting is done in India, we can get some more foreign exchange. But it is done in England. Because Great Britain happens to be bulk purchaser of our tea. we allow them to purchase it at their own prices.

It is something that we should very much resent.

Then, the auctions in Calcutta are dominated by foreign interests. Unfortunately, where we could have done something, as in the case of the constitution of the Tea Board, we have yielded to the same pressure that functions in the tea market on the plea that we do not want to disrupt the tea industry needlessly, which means accepting the domination of foreign interests as it is. Even when we constituted the Tea Board, we placed 7 or 8 Europeans, who control the Tea Board and who are members of the Tea Board ; the rest of them, who are not Europeans, do have the temper of Europeans. Somehow, the tea industry does have that temper from the very beginning. It is more in Assam than elsowhere and to some extent in Darjeeling. This temper without the capacity to be equal to the British traders who control them, looks ridiculous.

As to the condition of tea gardens, I am very happy that the Government have taken some measure to help the tea industry in extension and replantation of their gardens. It is peculiar, however, that while they would get money for replantation they will not get it for extension though both are the same thing. A tea garden does have a number of acres of land, 50, 100, 200 or 500 acres of land, and instead of replanting they can as well uproot the bushes after two years and yet get some leaves for these two years and get an extension of some bushes there. That would be even advantageous for them because when they uproot the bush, they would have to keep the land fallow for two years ; otherwise, the land may become infective. It will not be proper to uproot the bushes and immediately start planting trees from the nersery. So, I think, money should not only be given for replantation purposes put also for extension purposes ; but the intentions are good that subsidy is given.

About loan, I do not think the Tea Board is giving any loan at all. The Assam Finance Corporation, which was supposed to develop industrial enterprises in Assam, is practically doing the bulk of the financing of the tea estates in Assam for extension, replantation, machinery, purchasing factories, this and that. I think, the tea industry in Assam, as elsewhere, suffers from the same disease. They do not keep the money when they do make profit. There are tea gardens that mint money; they make a lot of profit. When they get the money, they spend it and then they demand that the Government should help them in all cases. But then there are tea gardens also which are struggling, The problems of small gardens with 100 or 200 acres of land have never been systematically thought of. I think, it will be better if we had factories installed even in a garden of 100 acres because they expect to grow in 20 years. But they remain when they are for another 20 years even if you have the money to replant tea. Then the bushes grow old. Once the bushes grow old, there is less plucking meaning less profit and less quality. The result is that they get caught up in a vicious circle and cannot get out of it and whatever loan that they take from Government they are not able to repay. I suggest the Government should consider rephasing of the loans in the case of those gardens which have got the loans, which are trying their best to make some profit but have not been able to make any profit whatsoever and the loans are a sort of a stone round their necks.

As I said, the Tea Board is very mono-

[Shri Padharta Barua]

polist in temper ; it thinks only in terms of the big tea estates. They should also think in other terms. But for that the Tea Board is not competent. As I said, tea has no lobby. Therefore Government itself must take some interest in finding out what are the problems of the small tea estates and these problems must be tackied by Government very carefully. What are the problems of packeting or of the tea industry as such and whether the tea industry would be ruined, the House has not been properly informed. The European interests have not done even replantation as Shri Basu said, They are ploughing back the profit. No one has calculate how much profit they have ploughed back. There is repatriation of the profit. It is not only that but they have taken the capital also out of it. If in a garden of 500 acres, 15 or 20 acres are not normally replanted or extended every year, then that garden is practically being gradually demolished They might replant it somewhere else, in South Africa or in anywhere elso. The money is going out in the shape of profits. It is not only going in the shape of profits but the garden itself is going out of India.

There are a lot of other problems. So far as the giving of loans is concerned, the Government itself has to go into it. Temperamentally, the Tea Board are not interested in doing this type of thing. It has a limited scope. This also has to be laid down and a sort of high-powered body should be formed to go into all the aspects of the tea industry. I am glad that a committee to look into packaging, etc has been appointed. It is good that a parliamentary committee has been appointed and that is looking into it.

That apart, there is the question of excise duty also. That is also from the point of view of small tea gardens. That is against the interests of small tea gardens and small tea producers. Then, whether it is bad tea or good tea, the excise duty charged is the same. On an inferior quality tea which sells at Rs. 3 a kilo, the excice duty charged may be 70 p. and on a good quality tea whtch is Rs. 100 a kilo, the excise duty is the same, that is, 70 p. So, the whole taxation system is against small gardens and small tea producers. We should think always in terms of producing quality tea. If we have to produce quailty tea, we have to insist that whatever is replanted or extended, only quality tea should be produeed. Assam happens to be the most precious foreign exchange earner for India. In Assam, we produce second flush tea which is of a very good quality. It is a type of tea which is required everywhere in the world. So long as Assam produces second flush quality tea, every country, South Africa or any other country, will require that.

Lastly, I would say that it is not a good tendency to produce, in the name of quantity, bad quality tea. Some of the tea gardens do that. They do all type of things. It shouid be obligatory on the part of tea gardens, when they do replanting or go in for extensions, to produce only good quality tea. They should not go in for anything else than that.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak because the tea industry in north India has been built up by my people from my home area. The hon. Members from Assam have spoken before me. The people of Assam refused to work and, therefore, my people had to go to north Assam and north Bengal to build up the tea industry which is now more than a hundred years old.

Today, we are talking about how this industry can again gain the position it had enjoyed before. It was the biggest foreign exchange earner. Today it is not so. The jute industry has taken the place, My hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu—I am sorry he is not here—was a tea taster in a British concern. He was the only Indian tea taster and today he is cursing the Britishers just because he has come here and he can curse them with impunity. I am sorry he is not here and so I do not want to say anything more.

I am very intimately associated with the tea industry, not only British but with Indians also. What my hon. friend over there forgets is that most of the tea estates, are now Indian through they may have British names.

These mercantile houses in Calcutta have all along had British names. Who are the people ? They are these fellows

from Rajasthan—horrible fellows. Let us be frank about it. What have the Assamese done for my people? I want to know. There are 30 lakhs of them. What have the Assames done to them? They themselves agitate 'We want jobs. Get ride of Bengalees. Assam for Assamese only.' That is their argument.

If they want to get rid of my fellows, my people who built the industry.

AN HON MEMBER : It is not an argument.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : When we think of tea industry, we must think of Ceylon also, East Africa naturally, North Bengal and Assam and, of course, South India. You cannot isolate any of these. This is in relation to the Tea Board. Now I know too well the members of the Tea Board. Unfortunately, I have to-day to say some rough things about them—something harsh, I think it is about time that the Government economised and abolished the Tea Board. I do not see what function it has. What is the Indian Tea Association doing? I do not know what the Indian Tea Board does. Recently, only last year, I went to a party they gave in Calcutta. They were trying to develop how tea could be made into a cocktail and some thing like that. Just put in something. Of course, I liked it. You know I taste other thing also. *(Interruptions)* I am very happy. Well, there is some future for tea.

AN HON. MEMBER : It only cocktail.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : You do not know the meaning of the word 'cocktail'. The whole point is this. If the hon. Minister's idea is that by this Bill he is going to help the tea industry, let him be sensible. Let him come round to brasstacks. There is the excise duty. Abolish it. Then you will find right now Indian tea will be defeating Ceylon exports. Here we talk a lot about this Indo-Ceylon agreement, this and that. What happens? We lend money to Burma. Burma buys tea from Ceylon. Why ? I want to know. Why are my friends, the Britishers, trying to devlop tea gardens in Kenya ? Why ? Because my friends, these people, do not know now to behave. That is why they do that. They have been here for hundreds of years. Why should not they go to Andemans ? That is what is happening. Let us be honest with ourselves. The British are rooted here in the tea industry. If you just go into lhe antecedents of the proprietors of the British tea gardens, you will realise who they are. Their hearth and home is here. They may be British, but they are Indians—I am telling you. They cannot go anywhere. It is like Tata *(Interruptions)* being in Bengal. But where can he go ? Where can he go—I want to know. Mr. Biren Mukerjee—I can quote examples like that—even through Mr. Jyoti Basu is doing something, where can he go ? Let us discover that even the British people and some other people who had been here had developed these areas. *(Intrruption)* The hon. Member has not visited the tea gardens, whereas I have actually lived in the tea gardens in Assam. It is very easy to talk about anything, but we have to be realistic. I would like to oppose this Bill, but considering the general situation, I shall support it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Debate will continue tomorrow.

The House will now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

17.32 hrs

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SETTLEMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN REFUGEES

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) ; Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising a Debate on the twin problems of the doubly betrayed people of East Bengal. Sir, at the time of partition, on the 15th August, 1947, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave an assurance to the people of East Bengal when he said :

> "They are of us and will remain of us whatever may happen and we shall be sharers in their good and ill-fortune alike."

On the same day, over the All-India Radio, Sardar Vallabhai said to the people of East Bengal :

> "Let not our brethren across the border feel that they are neglected and forgotten. Their walfare will claim our vigilance and we shall follow with abiding interest their future in full hope and confidence that sooner than later we shall be united in common allegiance to our country,"

[Shri Samar Guha]

What to speak of giving protection to the minorities, in East Pakistan, the Government have not taken adequate steps for rehabilitation of the refugees who have crossed into India after partition? They are betrayed again now by not being offered proper facilities for rehabilitation. The total refugees from West Pakistan, as the Government figure shows, is 47.4 lakhs. The official figure has shown that the number of refugees from East Pakistan is 51.1 lakhs. But, Sir, I want to add to it another 10 lakhs more because the middle-class and upperclass refugees who have come to India have not registered themselves as refugees, but they made their own efforts to rehabilitate themselves.

I would accuse the Government that they have taken a step-motherly attitude in their policy of rehabilitation towards the East Pakistan refuges. It has been given out by the Government that up till now the Government have spent Rs. 204.11 crores for the rehabilitation of West Pakistan refugees and Rs. 277.45 crores for the rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees. This figure reflects bureaucrating jugglery of suppression, juxtaposition and even distortion of facts. Taking into consideration the value of 47.3 lakhs standard acres of rural land and about .9 lakhs of urban and rural houses of Muslim evacuees who left India given to the refugees from West Pakistan and Rs. 190 crores interim compensation that was given to refugees from West Pakistan and added to it the grant given in 1967-68 to an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs,—this amount so far spent by the Government of India for the rehabilitation of the regugees from West Pakistan comes to Rs. 2135.1 crores.

Regarding East Pakistan refugees the official rehabilitation process started only in 1958 after a conference of the Central Ministers was held and the State Ministers in Calcutta. Before that, in nearly 65 camps, nearly 10 lakh refugees was there and according to Government figures, Rs. 122 crores have been spent as grant for them. This money was spent on relief measures for the refugees in those camps. For nearly ten years, these 10 lakh people were kept in camps, demoralising them, frustrating them and creating a situation in which they almost lost confidence in themselves.

If we deduct this amount of Rs. 122 crores as amount spent on relief, not for rehabilitation, the amount the Government have spent for the East Pakistan refugeee for rehabilitation comes to only Rs. 156.55 crores.

If we take the amount spent for each West Pakistan refugee for rehabilitation, it come to Rs. 4,640 whereas in the case of each East Pakistan refugee it comes to about only Rs. 260. If this is not step-motherly treatment towards the unfortunate people from East Pakistan, I do not know what conclusion one can draw out of these figures.

I have already said that the real rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees started in 1958. Till then it was the hope of the Government of India that these refugees would go back and the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact would bear fruit and the situation would normalise.

When they started rehabilitation, nearly 50 lakh refugees somehow or other hudded themselves within the bounds of the State of West Bengal. Assam rehabilitated 4 lakhs, Tripura took in nearly 4 lakhs. Bihar accommodated one lakh and the rest of India altogether absorbed not more than a lakh. India was partitioned on an avowed assurance given to the minorities left in Pakistan. But the ill-fated East Pakistani refugees have had not the room now in the whole of India to be rehabilitated properly.

I have recently visited Andamans. When the refugees were reluctant to go to Andamans, the Government was very solicitous to send them there now. But when the refugees are very much to go there, the door has practically been shut for them. Uptill now, 15,000 refugees have been sent to Andamans. The next target for rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees in Andamans for the next fourth five year Plan is only 3,000. The study team sent by the Government, which was composed of senior Secretaries, of the Central Government recommen-

ded that by 1971 at least 75,000 East Pakistan refugees and some Burma repatriates should be rehabilitated in Andamans and by 1975, an additional number of 75,000 refugees should be sent there. But as I have already said, the present target for the 4th Plan is only 3,000 more refugees to be rehabilitated in the Andamans.

I would like to know categorically from Government whether in the next five or six years, they wonld send at least 2 lakh refugees to the Andamans so that they get rehabilitated there.

The next question is compensation. I have already mentioned that an interim compensation of Rs. 190 crores has been given to refugees from West Pakistan. I do not grudge, that, in fact, I wish more could be given to these unfortunate people. But compensation was not given to East Pakistan refugees on the following considerations : (1) According to the Nehru-Liaqat Pact, there will be no restriction about travel of the refugees between West Bengal and East Pakistan ; (2) there will be no passport ; (3) the ownership of the properties of the refugtes from East Pakistan will be recognised by the Government of Pakistan ; and (4) they will be allowed to transfer their assets and deal with their trade business, etc. there. All these conditions have been completely denied. The pessport has been introduced. Transfer of money is not allowed. The properties of the East Pakistan Minorities and refugees have been forcibly occupied I do not know whether this House is aware that 75 per cent of the urban properties, 67 per cent of land, 90 per cent of trade and business, all the seven cotten mills, all sugar mills, all oil mills and all jute trade, all glass factories, all brass metal industries were, owned by the be minorities there. Now they have all been confiscated by Government of East Pakistan. So, I want to know the considerations on which the East Pakistan refugees have been denied compensation as was given to their counterfrom West Pakistan. I want to know whether the conditions contemplated still prevail, if not what moral right this Government has to deny the refugees from East Pakistan their legitimate right to compensation for the properties they have left in East Pakistan which the Government of East Pakistan has forcibly occupied and confiscated. Even in yesterday's paper you have seen that 18 Indian properties, and other properties of migrants, have been confiscated.

After the 1961 massacre of the minorities in East Pakistan, merely ten lakhs of minorities have migrated to India. Out of these, only three lakhs migrated to India with valid permits and passports. Seven lakhs had no passport, or any permits because it is extremely difficult for the people from the north, east or west area of East Pakistan to go to Dacca High Commissioner's office and get the migration certificate. Even the issue of migration certificates is very strictly controlled by the High Commissioner there. Therefore, these seven lakhs of people also crossed after 1961 without migration certificates. The Government has made a distinction between the migrants with permits and migrants without permits. I demand that there should not be any discrimination between the migrants with valid permits and those without permits because it is due to the failure of the Government of India to enforce the Nehru-Liaqat Pact and because they had to come to India as their lives were made miserable. It is not a pleasure trip for them to India, that these unfortunate people come here.

I demand that the loans of the refugee families having an income of less than Rs. 500 per month should be remitted. Other rehabilitation measure that the Government should take are the following. Oil and infirm refugees and others deserted by their families should be given life pension or asylum in permanent relief camps. Educational and facilities should be extended to East Pakistan refugees for some more years. More grants should be given for setting up small scale industries and trade and business by the East Pakistan refugees. The Central Government should fix up a quot a for the employment of East Pakistan refugees and lastly the report submitted by the Parliamentary Committee on rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees should be implemented without delay.

The refugees who came from West Pakistan numbered nine lakhs and all of them recorded their name with the employment exchange and about four lakhs got employment in the Government. Why not

[Shri Samar Guha]

have the East Pakistan refugees'quota fixed for their employment in the Central services ?

I do not understand why the Government of India did not seekthe help of the United Nations which did a marvellous job for war refugees in Europe and West Asia. India never tried to get the help of the United Nations for the rehabilitation or the refugees. West Germany has more than ten million refugees from East Germany, and all rehabilitated. I visited Hong Kong. Hong Kong produced food enough to feed its population originally for three months only. It has now ten times its population. That only shows that if there is planning, land is not a problem. If there is proper planning it is possible to rehabilitate the refugees effectively in West Bengal and Assam and other parts also.

Lastly, this is a warning to the Government. One of the reasons for the chaotic conditions in West Bengal today is the frustration and despair and hunger and lack of faith in themselves among the East Pakistan refugees. If you go around Calcutta you will see how there are graduates engineers and post graduates, a number of them living in each house in the slums. They have no hope for the future ; they have no hope in developing themselves as good citizens of our country. It is a warning. If the Government do not take into consideration the pitiable conditions of the refugees perhaps the Eastern region will develope into a situation endangering the stability and security of our country. I request the Government therefor to give proper attention to the task of rehabilitating all the East Pakistan refugees.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : The treatment of this problem by the Government of India from time to time is really very exasperating. Since the beginning we know that the displaced persons from East Pakistan are being treated differently from their counter parts, namely, those who have come from West Pakistan. They have been placed in an inferior status. I do not know whether the Government consider this as a snag on human civilisation to treat these five million persons—according to their calculations—as inferior persons. As per their calculations upto 1964 about five million persons have crossed over from East Pakistan into India and from 1964 January onwards about ten lakhs of persons have come—the total sin million. As a matter of fact there are ix addition about 2-3 million persons who have come over from East Pakistan but did not register themselves as refugees. So it is really about 8-9 million persons and about 75 per cent of them live in West Bengal. What is amount of compensation paid to them ? What is the amount spent on their amenties? Absolutely nothing. Compare it to what was done in respect of their counterparts from West Pakistan whose numbers were just a little over four million. From the reports we see that the Government had built 1.42 lakhs of urban properties for West Pakistani refugees. There are about three lakhs of evacuee properties that this Government have given to them in exchange.

Sir, if we look to this problem, considering this 1,42,000 urban properties built by this Government, and assuming that the cost of this urban property is Rs. 20,000 each, what is the figure that we get ? We get about Rs. 300 crores spent on them; a little less than Rs. 400 crores. If we calculate this value of 3 lakh evacuee properties that we have for West Pakistan displaced persons, it is about Rs. 1,000 crores in respect of urban properties alone. But in respect of rural property, according to Punjab acre, six million Punjab acres of land, rural, agricultural land have been distributed among the West Pakistan displaced persons whose number is just four million. According to the standard acre, it is three million acres.

So, in a nutshell, if we just take that one acre means Rs. 1,000, according to the most humble calculations, it comes, to three million standard acres, to another Rs. 300 crores. In this way, we find that an amount of more than Rs. 2,000 crores has been arranged to benefit the West Pakistan displaced persons. But for East Pakistan displaced persons, whose numbers stand at six million according to the statistics,—but according to unofficial statistics it is about eight to nine million--they have only Rs. 200 crores, but their calculation is something more : it is about Rs. 277 crores. If we deduct the expenses that have been incurred on other schemes of development such as Dandakarnaya, which is Rs, 43 crores, and some land reclamation schemes and the industrial corporation, the figure comes to a little more than Rs. 200 crores. Not more than that. But here in the publication of the Ministry, it is Rs. 277 crores.

So, on an average, I find that the East Pakistan displaced persons have been benefited, according to their population, to the extent of less than one twelfth of what was received by the West Pakistan displaced persons.

Then, about compensation, there was agreement in 1950 between the two late Prime Ministers,—the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Khan pact. It was known toall that this agreement was placed in the dust-bin since its signing and nothing more than that. In 1954, when the Displaced Person Compensation Act, was passed, it was found that it was an agreement which would not be honoured. Even then, this Government did nothing to consider the payment of compensation for East Pakistan displaced persons. Therefore, on the matter, we had written letters to the Minister of External Affairs Shri Dinesh Singh who has informed me in his letter dated 3rd July, 1969—I would just read one sentence at the end of the letter and I think the hon. Minister will give a careful hearing to that—and he has admitted, "However, we are keeping the issue under review and shall do our best to see that the legitimate claims of the people who have come from East Pakistan are not lost." That is regarding the payment of compensation. So, the Government agree that their legitimate claims will not be lost. I would like to know from the Government what steps they are taking at least to realise the compensation from the Government of Pakistan, or, are they simply sending protest letters, containing tonnes and tonnes of words, to the Government of Pakistan, as has been just now referred in today's newspaper, *Statesman* ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please finish.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I shall finish in one minute, Sir. Now, there are various amenities that have to be attended to for the displaced persons from East Pakistan. Very shortly the service concessions applicable to the East Pakistan displaced persons are going to lapse by the 31st December this year. I would like to know from the Government whether this Government will extend the service conditions for another five years so that the East Pakistan displaced persons may get employment by getting certain age concessions and certain other preferences. I would like to know from the Government whether they would quickly settle this problem of East Pakistan displaced persons and their residuary problems also in West Bengal. In West Bengal, the Government have demanded immediately a sum of Rs. 30 crores. I would like to know whether this Government will pay this Rs. 30 crores to West Bengal.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि जितने लोग रिहैबिलिटेट किये गए हैं, क्या उन लोगों में कोई अनएम्प्लाइड लोग भी हैं और यदि हैं तो कितने हैं और कितने लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिला है। जो अनएम्प्लायड हैं उनको एम्प्लायमेंट देने की सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है। यह मैं उनके बारे में पूछ रहा हूं जो रिहैबिलिटेटिड हैं।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि 1964 के बाद कितने न्यू माइग्रेंट्स आए हैं आज तक वैस्ट बंगाल में ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जितना पैसा रिहैबिलिटेशन पर खर्च किया गया है उसका कितना परसेंटेज या कितना रुपया एजुकेशन पर, उनके जो बालबच्चे हैं, उनकी शिक्षा पर खर्च किया गया है ?

अंतिम मेरा सवाल यह है कि चटर्जी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कब तक पेश हो जाएगी ? उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जाएगी ?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : Sir, the acceptance of partition of India had been an outrageous bad decision on the part of the India leadership and was against the basic conceptns of our nationalism and secularism. Be that as it may, we have accepted that accident of history in the hope that in the long run, things would settle down in a desirable manner but it has to be admitted that we will have to atone for our sins. At least 65 lakhs of people from East Pakistan

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

have come to West Bengal for shelter and rehabilitation. But if you see the conditions in which they live, you will be horrified and tears will roll down your eyes. People are flocked in small thatched huts where no water-supply or sanitation is possible. Children are allowed to roam about without education and with nothing to fall back upon.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : That Government is also partitioned now.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : We have to atone for our sins. We feel that the Government should have made a serious attempt to get compensation from the Pakistan Government. Everybody knows that in East Bengal, most of the Hindus were propertied persons and they had left enormous properties. The refugees who came from West Pakistan were given compensation and they were also rehabilitated, but it was not so in the case of the 65 lakhs of people who were uprooted from their traditional home in East Pakistan and who have to lead a life of misery and sorrow. Out of these 65 lakhs, 35 lakhs have not yet been rehabilitated. These people are a problem for the entire State. There are also anti-social elements who are taking advantage of the situation and creating problems which are difficult to tackle. Therefore, we have been pleading that the crores of rupees that have been spent by the Government were not properly spent and they were spent in a manner which was not scientific. In West Bengal alone, at least 50 lakhs of them can be rehabilitated if they take up the work scientifically. In certain districts like Bankaura, Birbhum and Midnapore if we take up the work properly and if we develop the Sunderbans area, we can profitably utilise those places not only to give shelter to lakhs of our people but we can also give them employment. But no attempt has been made to do that. We therefore insist on this Government to take up this work vigorously. It is not merely the responsibility of the States. The State Governtment does not have the necessary resources. The Centre must come forward with sufficient financial resources to help the State to rehabilitate them in West Bengal itself, because when they are sent outside the State, they are faced with linguistic and cultural difficulties. They do not have the psychological backing to get the hope to rehabilitate themselves by their own efforts. That is why we plead that attempts should be made to see if they can be rehabilitated properly and given shelter and employment in West Bengal itself. I hope the hon. Minister will give a categorical answer to the points I have raised.

18 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAWAT JHA AZAD) : Mr. Chairman, hon. Members have raised points on three counts : firstly, on compensation ; secondly, about rehabilitation measures so far taken and their inadequacy according to them ; and, thirdly, about rehabilitation in the Andaman Islands and present and future plans.

So far as compensation for evacuee property in the eastern zone was concerned, I have to admit sorrowfully that the Central evacuee property law did not apply to the eastern zone. Under the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact of 1950, it was agreed that refugees, from East Pakistan had full proprietary rights in the immovable property that they had left there, had a right to sell or dispose of the property in any manner that they liked. Therefore, compensation did not apply in their case as it did in the case of refugees from West Pakistan. It is a fact that those who came from West Pakistan got compensation because it was not covered under that Pact. We had a hope that the East Pakistan Government would make it possible and feasible for refugees who had come to go back and dispose of their land and immovable or other property even if they had crossed over to India. We must say that that hope of ours has been belied. The Pakistan Government did not co-operate with us ; rather, it is a fact that they have put obstacles and impediments in the way of

refugees so that they could not dispose of their land or other immovable property in that part of Pakistan. Not only that, they also promulgated an Ordinance contrary to the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact of 1950 and made the condition of these refugees completely difficult in selling off their immovable property. Because technically that Act stands under which they have a right to sell their property. it could not be possible for us up till now to provide for compensation. We have no law under which we can cover that compensation. But we still hope and are trying to persuade Pakistan.

Shri Chowdhury asked whether we are only sending protests. It is true that we are sending protests. We are trying to persuade Pakistan. We cannot send armies ; we can only persuade them, goad them, request them. send a protest and remind them that as a Government they should fulfil their promise under the 1950 Pact and allow all persons who have crossed over to this side to go and dispose of their property as they like. We cannot at the present moment do anything else. But we have no law under which we can give compensation to people from East Pakistan.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Why do you not put the matter before an international agency ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is the Government going to make a fresh reappraisal of the problem and, if necessary, to extend that law to the eastern sector also ? You are just telling the House about your difficulties. You must state the attitude of Government.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am stating what the present position is and what the difficulties are in the way. I have said that we are trying our best to ask, request, goad and persuade Pakistan to observe the Pact of 1950. I have stated the position very clearly there is nothing to hide—this was the agreement under which we could not do it ; these are the difficulties and these are the steps. Beyond that, I do not know, what more steps can we take ?

The hon. Member has asked for a reappraisal of it. We are really sincere about it. We want to make a reappraisal and find out in what way we can help the East Pakistan refugees so far as compensation is concerned.

Regarding rehabilitation measures, up to March 1958 we had about 41.47 lakhs refugees in our country. 31 lakhs of them remained in West Bengal. The new migrants from 1964 up to 31st October, 1969 are 8,52,000.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : These figures do not include unregistered refugees. I did not even register my name though I am a refugee. The upper-class and the middle-class people whose number will be nearly 10 lakhs did not register themselves as refugees but they themselves got rehabilitated on their own.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am giving whatever information the Government has got according to the different sources available to the Government through our camps and police verifications. According to all the sources which are at our disposal, upto March, 1958, the figure is 41,47,000 and the figure of new migrants upto 31st October, 1969 is 8,52,000. It may be possible that according to the information of the hon. Member. the number may be more. These are the figures available to us. We can only give the figures that we have and what hon. Members have they are quoting their figures. We cannot agree with their figures. We can quote only the figures that we have.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You may not agree but you may not disagree also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have heard them enough. The hon. Members can go on repeating their points of view. I can only give the information that I have.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : This is the figure of displaced persons published by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. On p.2, it is stated, from 1.1.64 upto December, 1966, the number of new migrants is 8 lakhs and odd.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is what I have been saying. He should hear me patiently. He is quoting an old figure. I am giving a new figure which is more than that.

Then, upto 1967-68, we have spent about Rs. 258.43 crores out of which we have spent about Rs. 159 crores in West Bengal alone. It may be, as the hon. Members argue, that this may not be enough. We have never claimed that what the Government has done is adequate enough. Who can claim that ? As far as possible, we have tried to do our best. The miseries that these refugees from East Pakistan have suffered cannot be calculated in terms of any amount of money. Even if the Government spends three to four times the amount that has been spent, I think, the human miseries that have been suffered by these refuggees cannot be calculated in terms of money. I am only saying that out of Rs. 258 crores, we have spent Rs. 159 crores in West Bengal alone.

In 1960-61, we had a review with the Government of West Bengal about this problem. We thought that the problem, by and large, had been settled and that there were only residuary problems to which the West Bengal Government said that they would require about Rs. 21.88 crores to settle the residuary problems. Out of that amount, we have put at the disposal of the West Bengal Government an amount of Rs. 16.85 crores and they have spent Rs. 14 crores.

After that, in January, 1967, we set up a review committee now under our emin nt parliamentarian, Shri N. C. Chatterjee. They placed an interim report in December, 1967. They said that they required about Rs. 41.64 lakhs. Out of this amount, we have put at their disposal Rs. 20 lakhs and, we hope, if another demand comes, we will be able to give more.

Then, they have given the second report. This is in reply to the point raised by Shri Samar Guha and a question asked by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha. They asked about the special facilities to be given. This second report of the committee is purely about educational facilities. They have said that they would require about Rs. 265 lakhs. We are examining this with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry as to how to find out resources and what should be done about it.

Then, about Andaman Islands, that is an important question which Mr. Samar Guha has raised. It is true that an Inter-Departmental Committee has suggested that by 1971, 75,000 population of 1965 may be doubled and it should be possible that another 1 lakh should be settled by 1976 and land should be reclaimed to the tune of 1.25 lakh acres in 10-15 years. This is a big scheme which we have set our heart to do because it gives an opportunity to us. For example, in Little Andaman itself which has got an area of 282 sq. mills, it is said that possibly 60,000 acres can be reclaimed. We have taken action in right earnest. We have moved our Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation to that island for that. 1500 acres are being reclaimed and 26 families have already moved and 16 have offered. Apart from that, uptill now we have settled 540 families and in the current year we propose to settle about 155 families. Apart from that we have Burma repatriates there.

In the Great Nicobar islands we have moved some ex-Servicemen. I would like to say to the hon. Member because he has insisted and I am happy that he insists, that the Andaman island has got a potentiality in future for resettlement. I agree with the hon. Member and we are taking all possible action in this regard. As I said earlier, in the Little Andaman itself which has got an area of 282 sq. miles, 60,000 acres of land may be available.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Recently I have visited that island.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I had also the pleasure to visit this island sometime before. I am trying to see myself as to what possibilities are there for resettlement. However, one point where possibly I cannot agree with Mr. Guha is that we have not found the inclination and redness in the refugees to move to Andaman islands. He said that people are just eager to go there. I think there possibly Prof. Guha is somewhat optimistic. But I would hasten to

add that possibly that may be due to the facr that at present the transport facilities have not been fully developed neither by air nor by the sea. Other wise, we are trying to improve the transport facilities by building jetties and having breakwaters. I think it will take time. For example, carrying and felling the timber is a big problem and it requires mechanical means. It cannot be done physically. If we may be able to move the mechanical unit and construct jetties and breakwaters which will take time, I think by developing these transport facilities, we will be able to inspire and enthuse confidence and encourage the move to Andaman islands. I think we will be able to do it.

Therefore, on these three points, according to the hon. Member they may be true and transport facilities may not be adequate and our results may not be as we expec ed, but we are trying our best to tackle this problem to the best of our capacity.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we adjourn till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 2, 1969/Agrahayana 11, 1891 (Saka).